CATTO'S WHISKY
Now for sale at LEADING BARS, HOTELS AND AT All Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,950—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid LARGEST SALE in the WORLD. GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903
M. L. MASSILIA	6011	G. W. Cockman.	22nd Aug.
* PENINSULAR	6294	A. G. Cubitt	29th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	J. R. Lendon	5th Sept.
* ORIENTAL	6294	E. Spicer	12th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	19th "
* PENINSULAR	6294	A. G. Cubitt	26th "
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	3rd Oct.
* ORIENTAL	6284	E. Spicer	10th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7358	C. H. S. Tocque.	17th "
* PENINSULAR	6294	A. G. Cubitt	24th "
M. L. MOLDAVIA	10000	E. H. Gordon	31st "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports on route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 12th August, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected. SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured. RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced rates. PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes. HAND-BOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application. PASSENGERS met on arrival. BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected against all risks. PACKAGES cleared or shipped. REGULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Flandin	10th Sept. 1903.
DJEMNEA	5,807	Le Coispellier	8th Oct. 1903.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	5th Nov. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, a special advantage to Passengers on three months privilege tickets.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "VILLE de la CIOTAT" 6,630 tons, Captain Fiaschi, to sail on or about the 21st Aug., 1903.

For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivelich	4,119	1st Oct. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† NIPPON		6,317	22nd Dec. 1903

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 460	Rs. 160.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND		6,046	15th Aug. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate street, Fort, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES
AT
REDUCED RATES,

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.

COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and ticket supplied from any part of the World to India.

COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTE containing Valuable Information for Travellers sent on Application.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates: ESTIMATES on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., Bank, India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 28th Aug., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 31st August, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KANGRA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 25th Aug., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permiting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 27th August, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 26th August (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chinde, Quilimane, and Mozambique.)

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 8th Sept., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth, and Cape Town.)

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST.

S. S. "CHILKA," 2,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 25th August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st August, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows:—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles ... " 520

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 350.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 895.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort those steamers cannot be surpassed.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captains.	Sailing about.
BRITANNIA	A. C. Turner, R. N. R.	3rd Sept.
KALIBIA	H. Tait	30th Sept.
BOHEMIA	Hurst	7th Oct.
PERSIA	G. Mitchell	30th Oct.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	8th Nov.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe. Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Grahams, Buildings, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "KINSHIU MARU," Captain T. HARRISON, 2,854 Tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on 28th inst.

For Freight and Passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 18th August, 1903.

PASSENGER SEASON 1904.

PASSENGERS intending to proceed Home next year are advised to register their names as early as possible.

The Dates of through Regular Sailings will be as follows:—

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. Co.:—
9th and 23 January.
6th and 20th February.
5th and 19th March.
2nd, 16th and 30th April.
14th and 28th May.
11th and 25th June.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.:—
28th January, 25th February, 24th March, 21st April, 19th May and 16th June.

AUSTRIAN LLOYDS:—
1st and 15th of each month, January to June.

RUBATTINO S. N. Co.:—
15th of each month.

ANCHOR LINE:—
Two Steamers a month, usually.

For further particulars please apply to
WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

Offices also at Calcutta, Karachi, London, Liverpool, Marseilles, Port Said, Capetown, Durban, and Johannesburg.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS,
warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinal Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

CONTAMINATIONS
of the Blood, whether [illegible] of Diseases hereditary [illegible] scription, are positively carried off [illegible] by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains. It removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

HOTEL WINDSOR,
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST.
By Appointment to
H. E. LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished, and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

OFFICES IN INDIA:—
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES:—
67 and 68, Chancery Lane, London.
Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

SOLE VENDORS IN INDIA AND BURMAH FOR
SIR HOWARD GRUBB'S
RENOWNED ASTRONOMICAL INSTRUMENTS and FITTINGS.

GUARANTEED
CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES,
ELEPHANT BRAND,
Superior to any Imported in India.
CHALLENGE COMPETITION.
COUPE & Co.'s STEEL WHEELS
Suitable for 2 and 4 wheeled Carriages.

APPLY
GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.,
67, MEADOWS STREET, ORT, BOMBAY.

DR. MAGINN SAYS—
If a man suffers with nervo-vital debility, weakness or incapability, he becomes discontented, unhappy, and loses the energy and push so necessary to success in life; that lost or failing vitality causes untold misery to both married and single men. By his scientific exclusive methods of treatment he guarantees a cure and restoration to health and vigour. Age or cause no impediment. No failures. 30 years' experience. All special complaints, Blood, Skin, Bladder, Kidneys, Hydrocele, Rupture, Varicocele, Piles, etc., treated with skill and success by Dr. MAGINN, M.D., L.M.C., L.S.B., M.E., U.S.A. Registered and licensed by Medical Board of United States Government. Successful cures by correspondence. All letters answered. Strictest confidence. Address: J. A. MAGINN, M.D., 61, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta.

Of Course you require the BEST Cup of Tea possible.
THEREFORE YOU SHOULD DRINK ONLY
BRITANNIA BRAND TEAS
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which are undoubtedly the BEST and CHEAPEST
And are specially selected from the CHOICEST GROWTHS OBTAINABLE.

TEA AND COFFEE MART,
80, 82, 84, HORNBY ROAD,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE DENSMORE TYPEWRITER.

WHAT IS NEW
SOLID, ONE-PIECE FRAME.
WIDE BALL BEARINGS at Typebars.
TWO SHIFT KEYS, two Shifts each.
BACK SPACER KEY.
AUTOMATIC RIBBON REVERSE.
WHEEL ESCAPEMENT, giving ordinary and speed action.
POINTER, showing vertical and lateral position of the writing.
UNIQUE PAPER REGULATOR.
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AUTOMATIC PAPER RELEASE.
PAPER FEEDING GUIDES.
BALL-BEARINGS, added at many places.

SOLE AGENTS:
ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
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ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY to POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

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ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS

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R. PATERSON BROWN, Manager.

ARIEL CYCLES.

Rs. 200 CASH OR HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM.
ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET ON APPLICATION.

CYCLE CAPES FOR THE MONSOON
FOOTBALLS, CRICKET BALLS,
HOT WATER BOTTLES
AND
RUBBER GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTION.
FRESH STOCK OF CARRIAGE RUBBER NOW ON SHOW.
INSPECTION INVITED. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

SOLE AGENTS:
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RUBBER GOODS DEPOT,
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POONA: Messrs. PRIEST & Co.
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LONDON & LANCASHIRE
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT
INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
(ESTABLISHED 1856).

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(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LD.
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.
now merged in the ROYAL INSURANCE, CO.
(ESTABLISHED 1850).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

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REAL HAVANA CIGARS

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 2/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

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4 3/8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs 13-4 per 100 in. 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

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THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 2-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25). Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale; or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinions as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best [illegible] Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free [illegible] Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, Oats [illegible] Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay [illegible] lowest rates consistent with good [illegible]

ESTIMATES given, and Contracts [illegible] cription built of the very best materials, [illegible] essai supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by or attack. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

A CATECHISM

ON the Piano worthy of being incorporated in every Book of Instructions for the Pianoforte.

Q. Which Firm of Stuttgart Piano Manufacturers is best known in India?
A. Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart.
Q. Which is the Oldest Established Firm of Piano Manufacturers in Stuttgart bearing such a name?
A. Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart.
Q. Which Firm of this name is the Original or Foundation Firm?
A. Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart.
Q. Which Firm of this name has been exporting Pianos to India for the last 50 years?
A. Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart.
Q. How old is the Original Firm of Schiedmayer and Soehne?
A. Over One Hundred and Twenty years and must not be confounded with a firm of recent date bearing a name similar to the Foundation or Original Firm.
Q. Has the Firm of Schiedmayer and Soehne been awarded any Exhibition Awards?
A. Yes. First Prize Medals at the World's Greatest International Exhibitions, and the Highest Award over All Exhibitors, a Gold Medal at the London Inventions Exhibition.
Q. Why have Pianos by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, a peculiar interest for Piano Players?
A. For some reason which it is impossible to explain, the Schiedmayer and Soehne's Pianos have attracted the taste of the Piano Playing and Piano Purchasing Public. It may be the Price; it may be the Style; it may be for Sterling Qualities, or perhaps for the Combination.
Q. What have Schiedmayer and Soehne's Pianos to recommend them for the Climate of India?
A. An Uninterrupted Record of 50 years' experience of the climate and how Pianos should be built for India have secured for Schiedmayer and Soehne's Pianos the Premier position as Pianos best suited for India, while the Musical Qualities of Tone, Touch, Power and Capability of standing well in Tune are appreciated in Thousands of Homes in India at the present day.
Q. Who are the Sole Agents for the sale of these Pianos?
A. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA,
ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

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WHISKY!
WHISKY!
SAMUEL BIRCH & CO.'S
BLACK BOTTLE TRIPLE DISTILLED
PURE MALT SCOTCH WHISKY
Now being supplied to the Royal Cellars and Leading Clubs.
Price Rs. 30 per case of one dozen bottles.
A TRIAL SOLICITED.

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WEDDING CAKES, Artistically Decorated and Almond Iced, made to any size, at Re. 1-8 per lb.
WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS, Each Ornament complete with Bouquet, from Rs. 5 to 25 each. (A large selection to choose from.)
WEDDING CAKE STANDS: Designs submitted and made to order.
WEDDING CRACKERS, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-8 per box.
WEDDING FAVORS, (with Satin Ribbon and Flowers).
WEDDING FLAGS, White Silk, As. 12 and Re. 1 each.
WEDDING CAKE WREATHS, a beautiful assortment.
WEDDING CAKE BOXES, in four sizes, from Re. 1 per dozen.
CONFETTI, Etc. Etc. Etc.
AT
MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325.

"MUSAFFI" PILLS
OF CASCARA AND MAYAPPLE
according to HUXLEY'S approved formula.
They "WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP"
For BILIOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHES, INDIGESTION,
as a Purgative, 2 to 3 Pills on going to bed,
For CONSTIPATION and DYSPEPSIA
as a LAXATIVE and DINNER PILL, one for a dose.
100 Pills (sold in Bottles) for 12 Annas, plus 3 Annas for V. P. P.

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ESAFALLY HIPTOLLA,
ABDOOL REHMAN ST., BOMBAY.
UP-COUNTRY AGENTS WANTED.

P. & O. PASSENGERS
KNOW AND APPRECIATE
CATTO'S
WHISKY.
NOW FOR SALE AT LEADING BARS, HOTELS,
AND AT
FELICE CORNAGLIA. D. C. OOMRIGUR. | MONGINI BROS. J. F KUTHORE. | W. B. GREEN & Co. D. D. BARIA.
ALSO
AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per R. S. "KINSHIU MARU," from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed thatshe is DISCHARGING her CARGO in K. Shed, Prince's Dock. All claims for short delivery, damage, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the landing Shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 18th August, 1903.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY by CONTRACT at BOMBAY of ARTICLES of PROVISIONS for the use of THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE VESSELS for one year during 1903-1904, will be received by the DIRECTOR of the ROYAL INDIAN MARINE at his Office, in the R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., on the 1st of TUESDAY, the 1st September, 1903, after which hour no Tender will be received.

For further particulars see Bombay "Government Gazette" of the 5th August, 1903, or apply to the undersigned.

S. GOODRIDGE,
Director of the Royal India Marine.
R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 1st August, 1903.

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Superintending Surgeon's Office, Byculla, 28th July, 1903.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the article "MAIZE" will be RE-TESTED for TONNAGE on MONDAY, the 24th instant, at noon, in Q. shed, Prince's Dock, when the attendance of those interested is invited.

By Order of the Committee,
FREDERICK NOEL-PATON,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 21st August, 1903.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that Mr. CHUNILAL UGARCHAND, of Bombay Marwadi Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL to our client, Mr. HARDYAL SIVLAL all that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Faikland Road, outside the Fort in the City of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 88 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal taxes under D Ward No. 12-6, and Street No. 4, and bounded on the East and West by the Faikland Road Cross Lane, on the North by the Sweeper's Passage and beyond that the property of Sonkabai, widow of Mahiput Ganoeh, and South by the Sweeper's Passage and beyond that the property of Muncharam Govindram, and which premises were and are now in the possession of the said Vendor, Chunilal Ugarchand and his co-partner Mukhtiar Khan Peerakhan.

All persons having any claim against the said property, either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Century Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered waived.—Dated this 17th day of August, 1903.

KANGA & PATELL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the RESIDENTS and RATEPAYERS of the F. and G. WARDS, under the Chairmanship of MANMOHANDAS RAMJI, Esq., J.P., will be held, under the auspices of the BOMBAY RATEPAYERS' ASSOCIATION, on SUNDAY, the 23rd August, 1903, at 11-30 A.M., in the Antonio da Silva's school, at Dadar, for the purpose of adopting the petition of the said Association to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council, in the matter of the City of Bombay Improvement Act 3 Edw. V.

The Public are cordially invited to attend.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the CLUB HOUSE, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th August, 1903, at 9-30 P.M.

C. BOILEAU,
Hony. Secretary.
24th July, 1903.

POONA RACES AND STEEPLE CHASES.

23RD 26TH and 28TH SEPTEMBER,
1ST, 3RD and 5TH OCTOBER, 1903.

OWNERS are reminded that 2nd ENTRIES CLOSE, on TUESDAY, 25th August, 1903.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Poona, 19th August 1903.

POONA 8TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 29TH AUGUST, 1903.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on MONDAY, 24th August, 1903.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Poona, 19th August, 1903.

NOTICE.

IF this should meet the eye of WILLIAM LAWRENCE, the son of ARTHUR and HARRIET LAWRENCE, firework maker, Liverpool, who sailed from Liverpool some 35 years ago, SISTER LUCY would be thankful to receive any news.

She heard rumours that he had married a Black Lady and built the "Bombay Theatre," she also heard that he died some 15 years ago, but no proof of it to hand. Apply Box "No. 899 A." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

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All Claims for Damages, &c., must be sent into the Office within seven days after the discharge of Cargo, or before the goods are removed to the unclaimed warehouse from the landing shed, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

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SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Payable at death, or in 15 years.	Payable at death, or in 20 years.	Payable at death, or in 25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38

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ASK FOR THE 1903 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

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FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER,

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It Cures Old Sores.
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Cures Ulcers.
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Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes all cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the state, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Colour-Sergeant Instructor Jno. Howarth, Cheshire Regiment, Chester, writes:—"I suffered from Rheumatism in my arms and legs for over five years. I also had a bruised shin bone, through which I could rest only for a few minutes at a time. All sorts of remedies were applied, but none did any good for more than a few days. After a while I was recommended to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I did, and on taking the first bottle I felt relief. I therefore continued with this excellent medicine, and was affected a perfect cure. This was more than a year ago and I am pleased to say I have not felt the least pain since—in fact, I am in as good health as ever I was in my life.

"Moreover, I told two friends of mine who were laid up with Rheumatism of my case, and they tried 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' They are tailors by trade, and in seven days they were at work again. They say this medicine cannot be too highly praised.

"May 18, 1899."

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"December 28, 1899."

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Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 6,00,000
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RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£800,000

HEAD OFFICE,
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

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Calcutta,	Singapore,	Foochow,
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Rangoon.	Bangkok.	Tientsin,
Colombo.	Batavia.	Hankow,
Penang.	Sourabaya,	Yokohama,
Tanjong.	Manila	Kobe,
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JOHN STIVEN, Agent.

Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £150,000

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Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
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Steamer Point,	Aden.		

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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

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ROBERT R. ROSS, Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

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Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October), Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Mooltan City.

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RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances

FIXED DEPOSITS— 4 per cent. per annum.

Fls-1 91 per cent.	Rs. 31 per candy
Club No. 1	" 30 "
Hard Red	" 23·4 "

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PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs 10, are received into these Accounts, and bear interest at 3 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

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Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

Bombay, 16th July, 1903.

BANK OF CALCUTTA LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... " 15,50,000
Uncalled Capital ..... " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
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" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
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	Per Annum Per cent.
For 2 Years	5
" 1 Year	4½ "
" 6 Months	4 "
" 3 Months	3½ "

The Bank offers special Facilities and Advice to Constituents as to the Purchase and Sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

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D. KING, Agent.

Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.

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GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 9,000,000

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUGUST 20.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	90 9/16	= + 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	97 1/2	= unchanged
3½ per cent, Indian Sterling Loan	107 1/2	= do
3½ per cent, Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 13 16	= + 1-8
SILVER—		
Spot in London	25 1/2	= + 1-8
2 months hence	25 3-8	= + 3-16
Spot in New York	54 1/8	= + 1-4
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25 15	= unchanged
Berlin "	20 38	= + 1-4
New York Demand	4 8 5 7-8	= + 1-8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	2 7-8 pr ct	= do
6 " "	3 1-4 pr ct	= do
3 " Fine Trade Bills	3 1-8 pr ct	= + 1-8
6 month sight Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8 pr ct	= unchanged
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	1 3-8 pr ct	= — 3-8
7 day market loans	1 3-4 pr ct	= — 1-4

Sugar German granulated 1st marks, 10 1-4. A ug Sept., Quiet — 1-16d.

Linseed Solid, 37s. 3-4d. Aug.-Sept. Sellers. Tone quiet, busines steady.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady. Manchester dull. Total sales 4,000. Spot 6·70-4. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports 9,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·10	5·88	5·29	5·38
+1	+2	+3	+3
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.
5·34	5·33	5·32	5·32
+4	+1	+2	+1

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	Nil	bales
Do. last year	5,000	"
Exports to Great Britain	Nil	"
Do. do Continent	1,000	"
Mid-Uplands	12·75	unchanged
Futures, month of Dec.	9·77	"
Do. do. March	9·77	"

In New Orleans—

Spot	12 5-8	unchanged
Futures, month of Sept.	10·90	"
Do. do. December	9·26	"

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Thursday, 20th August 1903 :—

Cotton	212 bales.
Wheat	10,92 cwts.
Linseed	2,413 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	2,271 "
Gingellyseed	91 "
Poppyseed	525 "
Groundnuts	50 "
Castorseed	853 "
Rice	4,031 "
Myrabollams	310 "
Cottonseed	4,856 "

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, AUGUST 21.

COTTON.—During the week the fluctuations in the American Markets have been slight, and of a see saw character. We give below the rates ruling la week in New York and New Orleans as compar with the prices received in this morning's messages:—

In New York 13th August.	20th August.	
Mid Uplands	12·75	= unchanged
Futures, month of Dec.	9 77	9 77 = +5
" March	9·71	9·77 = +6
In New Orleans 13th August	20th August	
Spots	12 5-8	12 5-8 = unchanged
Futures, month of Sept.	10·90	10·76 = "
" of December	9·26	9·32 = +6

The market here during the week has been steady, and with a fairly good enquiry in the early part of the week, both from exporters and local mills, a good business was put through in ready cotton; high class Oomras, Sawginned, and Bengals being the grades principally asked for. Rates have been almost maintained. The last two days, although the enquiry from mills has continued, business has been in a measure stopped, owing to the heavy local rainfall. In New Crop there has been little doing, and the fluctuations during the week have been Rs. 3 to Rs. 4. We quote as follows :—

Fine M G Broach	Rs.	233 25	March (Nominal).
Good "	"	223 25	delivery.
Fine " Bengals	"	184	Nov-Dec "
Fine " "	"	182	Dec-Jan "
Fine Scinde Punjab M. E.	"	Rs. 181	Nov.-Dec. delv
" " "	"	" 181	Dec.-Jan. "
" Damangaum Poolgam M. E.	"	" 197-8	" "
" Khangaum Akola F. S.	"	" 197	" "
" " G. S.	"	" 201	" "
" Oomrawuttee Bilatti	"	" 195	" "
Fully Good Bengals	"	" 173 25	Jan. "
" " Kandeish	"	" 173·9	Dec-Jan. "

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.—The reports generally continue satisfactory except from the North-West Provinces, where more rain is needed. The Punjab reports fine weather during the week and crop accounts very favourable. A larger area has been sown, cotton plants are flourishing. The recent break has helped the position in Khandeish and Gujerat and a little more rain now would not do any harm. The outlook generally is encouraging.

LINSEED.—During the early part of the week speculators forced rates up to Rs. 6-10, but exporters not following the advance, the price has gradually declined to Rs. 6-6 to Rs. 6-7, and the market closes at Rs. 6-8 at which price business has been done.

RAPESEED.—The Market has remained steady during the interval and prices have been almost unchanged. At the close there is a steadier feeling, and we quote :—

Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 5 5 6	per cwt.
Yellow Cawnpore	" 5 14	"
Yellow Guzerat	" 5 14	"

POPPYSEED.—Business has been done at Rs. 6-7 throughout the week, and the market closes steady at Rs. 6-6.

CASTORSEED.—The market opened at Rs. 20-8 but has improved to Rs. 21-8 for Madras at which price business has been done.

WHEAT.—At the early part of the week there was an advance of Re 1 per candy in Soft Whites and a good business was put through for Export. Japan is again buying, and our closing quotations are :—

Pls-1, 91 per cent.	Rs. 31	per candy
Club No. 1	" 30	"
Hard Red	" 23·4	"

FREIGHTS.—During the past week the business done has been on a limited scale. The markets has remained quiet both for this and next month's shipment, and rates are unaltered.

S. S. Balefeld, August-September loading, has filled up for Antwerp and Hamburg at 13s. 3d.

EXCHANGE.—The market has remained without change during the week, and is likely to remain for some time. The amount of business in Bombay is as usual at this season very small. But this year Imports are phenominally slack. Banks find no enquiry for remittance at their quotations for any delivery. Councils sold well at 1s. 4d. for Bills and 1s. 4 1-32d wire, prices that are likely to rule for some weeks yet.

The following changes appear in the Bank of Bombay statement of the 14th August compared with the previous week :—

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits	2,38 331	Decrease
Other Deposits	11,63,775	Decrease.
Sundries	13 479	Increase.

ASSETS.

Government Securities	6,940	Decrease.
Other Authorized Securities	unchanged	
Credits on Securities	7,34,390	Decrease.
Loans do	1,87,597	Decrease.
Bills discounted & purchased	13,02 512	Decrease.
Balance with other Banks	80,254	Decrease.
Sundries	15,230	Decrease.
Cash	9,23,030	Increase.

The Bank of Bengal Weekly Cash Balance is 13 lakhs down and the Bank rate is unchanged a 4 per cent. per annum. At the weekly meeting o the Directors of the Bank of Bombay held on Thursday last the Bank rate was reduced 1 per cent, and is now 3 per cent per annum. The weekly Cash Balance of the Bank of Madras is 17 1-4 lakhs up and the rate remains unchanged at 4 per cent per annum.

The mail of the 7th instant brings £30,000 silver and £30,000 gold, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	29,70,000
Bombay	"	18,10,000
Madras	"	3,40,000
	Rs.	51 20,000

The mail of the 14th instant brings £40,000 silver and £40,000 gold and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	29,50,000
Bombay	"	15,80,000
Madras	"	2,90,000
	Rs.	47,60,000

The mail of the 21st instant brings £80,000 silver and £30,000 gold and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	30,70,000
Bombay	"	11,70,000
Madras	"	10,000
	Rs.	42 50,000

At the weekly allotment of Council Bills on Wednesday last 42·10 lakhs were given at 1s. 4d. The minimum rate received 31 per cent. Extras were given to the extent of 40 lakhs at 1s. 4 1-32d. Telegraphic Transfers of the extent of 7·90 lakhs were allotted on Wednesday at 1s. 4 1-32d. The amount to be alloted next week remains at 50 lakhs.

The Market for Government Paper has been drooping most of the week. For one thing there was the new Improvement Trust Loan hanging over it, but when their Rs. 60 lakhs were placed yesterday at a minimum rate of 100 1-8, there was a slight improvement in the Premier Security. Rates opened to-day at 98 7-16 for the 1st September settlement, but on receipt of Reuter's telegram that Turkey had agreed to the Russian demands the price of paper advanced about one-eight per cent. It is doubtful if any substantial rise may be looked for yet, as the latest news from the Far East is any thing but reassuring. China seems to be in a state bordering on anarchy, and a general rising there will, perhaps, be of a more epoch-making character than any trouble in the Balkans or Constantinople. If the powers there interested resort to arbitrament of the sword our local securities will not benefit thereby.

	Repayable.	Rate.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust	... 1923	101 1-2
4 per cent " "	... 1930	101 1-2
4 per cent " "	... 1932	101 1-2
4 per cent Bombay Municipal	... 1923	100
4 per cent " "	... 1940	101
5 per cent " "	... Taxes	113
5 per cent " "	... Sanitary	115
4 per cent Bo. Impvmt Trust	... 1959	100 1-8
4 per cent " "	... 1963	101-8

Prices of Bullion :—

English Bar Silver, ex-duty, ready	Rs.	65-11-0
Do. do. 1st Settlement	"	64-15-0
Do. do. 2nd do.	"	64-11-0
English Bar Gold, ready	"	24-1-3

The silver market is steady but business at the Banks has been small.

METALS.—In Copper and Yellow Metal the Markets continues steady, and prices are advancing both here and at Home. These high prices, however, check business. Re-sales are being made here under Home quotations. In Iron and Steel the Market is quiet, and dealers are enquiring for Hoops and Sheets, but base their offers too low. Spelter is steady with little doing. Quicksilver and Pig-lead are neglected.

PIECE-GOODS.—The market continues steady and prices practically remain the same. There has been a moderate demand for goods generally, and clearances are on a fair scale. Some business in Greys and Whites ready and to arrive has been booked by firms. It is hoped that the recent good reports of rain from up-country will improve things generally and a good demand is expected shortly.

YARNS.—The market during the week under review has been very steady, and a moderate business has been put through estimated at 10,00 bales at an all round advance of 1-16 per lb. Market closes firm at the highest rates of the week.

COALS.—Market quiet. Small sales reported of Desbarger (Bengal) ready at Rs, 12 and a small lot of Jardines Navigation (Bengal) for shipment January to March at Rs. 10-12.

SHARES.—The market is steady and improving since our last report. Bank of Bombay shares have changed hands at Rs 1,275 and Commercials are weak at Rs. 42. In miscellaneous list Alcocks have changed hands at Rs. 270. Badam Piles are unchanged at Rs. 149. Bombay, Burmahs have improved to Rs. 6,800 XD and quarter shares to Rs. 1,710 XD. Delhi and Northern India Flour Mill shares are steady at Rs. 195. Kemps are quiet at Rs. 265. Treachers have changed hands at Rs. 610, and are steady at the rate. Port Cannings are steady at Rs. 465. Bombay Telephones have changed hands at Rs. 24-12. In Railway Companies Tapti Valleys are quiet at Rs. 440 and Ahmedabad -Prantej at Rs. 502-8. In Press shares Mofussils are in demand at Rs. 472-8. New Berars are unchanged at Rs. 585. New Indians have changed hands at Rs. 167-8 to Rs. 166-4. Harvey and Sabapathy are unchanged at Rs. 700. In spinning and weaving companies Central Indias are steady at Rs. 1,675 and Swadeshis at Rs. 820. Chinas have advanced to Rs. 555 and the City of Bombay to Rs. 725. Colaba Land and Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 412-8. Coora Mill shares in the earlier part of the week were reported to have changed hands at Rs. 510, but since then they have improved to Rs. 520. Currimbhais have advanced to Rs. 660. David Mill shares are quiet at Rs. 267-8. Framjee Petits have changed hands at Rs. 625. Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Company's Mill shares are all unchanged at previous quotations, with little or no business reported in them. Hindustan Mill shares are unchanged and quiet at Rs. 4 0. Jamsheds have improved to Rs. 97-8 and have changed hands at the rate. Lakhmidas have advanced to Rs. 440. Manekjee Petits have advanced to Rs. 2,250. Morarjees and Sholapurs are steady at Rs. 1,610 and Rs. 1,855, respectively. New Great Eastern S. and W. Co. have improved to Rs. 127-8. Queen Mill shares have improved to Rs. 535. Standard Mill shares in the beginning of the week changed hands at Rs. 315, and to-day they have improved to Rs. 325. Sassoon Mill shares are steady at Rs. 735, and Sassoon Silk Mill shares at Rs. 495. Southern Marathas have changed hands at Rs. 132-8. Kohinoors are steady at Rs. 330 The rest of the companies are practically unchanged.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T.T.			1s. 4d.
Bank Demand			1s. 4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight		D. A.	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do	6	do	do 1s. 4 5-16d. to 11-32d
French Francs	3	do	do 169 2-4
Marks	3	do	do 137 3-4
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight	 133
Shanghai	30	do	do 183
Japan	30	do	do 152 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	... ...	... 98 11
1st Settlement	... ...	... 98 8

Money Market, Tone quiet.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 18th June	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	4th Aug	3 do.
Bank of Bengal do.	2nd July	4 do.
Bank of Madras do.	23rd "	4 do

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone quiet but steady.

Estimated sales			4 000 Bale
Imports			1,000
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6'40	5 87	5 48	5·38
+1	+1	+2	+3
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apri.
5·33	5·32	5·31	5·31
—1	—1	—1	—1

COTTON.—The local market has been steady today and although Exporters are only buying quietly, there has been a good enquiry on the parts of Mills and prices are well maintained. New Crop is steadier the closing prices being Rs. 225 for go od Broach and Rs. 175 for tully good Bengals,

COTTON STATISTICS. Bales.

Receipts for the week	5,068
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 13th August	2,456,822
Shipments for the week, to Europe	14,115
Do. China, Japan, and Coast Ports	1,417
Total	15,532
Shipments from 1st October to 13th August.	
Europe	989 307
Japan	355,954
China	25,816
Coast Ports	11,079
Total	1,382,813
Afloat in Harbour for Europe	2,035
China, Japan and Coast Ports	2,081

Week's Receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seed.

Cotton	5,068 bales
Wheat	91,228 cwts
Linseed	10 881 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	12,182 "
Gingellyseed	391 "
Poppyseed	433 "
Groundnuts	5,384 "
Castorseed	21,265 "
Rice	17,116 "
Myrabolams	2,702 "
Cottonseed	17,098 "

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUGUST 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed :—quiet, Surats steady.

The Manchester Market has been dull.

2¾ per cent. Consols	90 9 16
3 per cent. Rentes	97 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 13-16
Bar Silver	25 1-2

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion £35,700,000, increase £10,000. Public deposits £8,700,000, increase £1,100,000. Other deposits £43,300,000, increase £2,100,000. Other Securities £25,100,000, decrease £500,000. Notes and Gold £24,600,000, increase £800,000. The Bank's Reserve is 47 per cent. of the Liabilities.

POONA RACES.

SIXTH EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY, 22ND AUGUST

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

All Horse Handicap—Carroowick.
The New Lawn Handicap—Flying Fox.
Arab Pony Maiden Plate—Little Joker. Regret and George.
Lilliput Handicap—Chester, Mosumma, Settler and Galib.
All Pony Plate—Pomfret.
The Ganeshkhind Cup—Ashton, Money Spinner, Scattercash and Titus II.
N.B.—Handicap weights for this races now seized 7lts all round.

EXTRA RACE.

Entry closed at 8 p.m., on Thursday 20th August.

Selling Plate—Distance 1 mile.

Mr M T Shroff's g g h Bukhtawar 12 3 Rs 760
Major Edwards b g Daimyo 11 0 Rs 1,200
Mr R M Roy's g g h Farewell 13 2 3-4 Rs 90)
Mr Bennie's ch h Soli 11 13 2 1-2 Rs 600
Messrs E Amar and O Mahomed's b g Greatorex 13 2 1-2 Rs 1,000
Messrs A A Seif and E Rasheed's b a h Settler 13 1 1 2 Rs 1,200
Mr A M Shamlan's g g h Sincerity 13 2 1 2 Rs 500

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Florline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Florline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 183, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Re. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

GRAY—August 18, at Sea View, Isle of Wight, the wife of Henry Gray, Bank of Bengal, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

SELLAR—August 17, at Darjeeling, the wife of Captain T B Sellar, K O S Borderers, of a daughter.

THOMPSON—August 13, at Nathu Gali, the wife of Captain Powsey Thompson, I A, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

ADAMS—August 6, at the Albert Victor Hospital, Lahore, of heart disease, the beloved wife of A E Adams, Traffic Inspector, N W Railway.

BAYLEY—August 17,

YOU ARE SURE

of real WOOL and nothing else if you deal with us.

FOR BOMBAY WEAR

Our TUSSAH SERGES are SPECIALLY DESIGNED, a luxury, some say a necessity, SPECIALLY WOVEN to stand daily washing if required, of pure material,

WIDTH 27", Rs. 1-8 PER YARD.

FOR OFFICE COATS.

Our WORSTEDS, FLANNELS and SUPERFINE SERGES.

Samples on application.

The above are the specialities FOR

HOT SEASON.

THE

NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS COMPANY, LD.,

DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

SCARCITY OF (REAL) WOOLLENS.

Is one ever sure of getting Woollen Garments? Doctors so frequently order Woollen Underclothing that health may be endangered by wearing something that pretends to be, but is not, Wool. It was said that in a drive of 30 miles round Bradford not one, but scores, of mills could be pointed out where for every bale of wool used, ten bales, and often more, are used of shoddy, mungo, stockings and cotton."—"Daily Telegraph."

KOSSI SILKS.

SOFT, COOL AND WASHING.

Best Suited For Summer Wear.

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BENARES CANTONMENT.

SMOKE.

McDOWELL'S

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BOUQUETS,
QUEEN EMPRESS,
SPECIAL,
TORPEDO SHAPE,
BAHADURS,
MANILLAS,
DAWSON, &c.

MAHOMED HOOSEIN KARIM & Co.
193, ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY

TUKINA & CO.,

THE BAZAR SUPPLY AGENCY!!!

	Rs.	A.
Fine Singapore Pine Apples.....each	0	6
Table Plantains ..... per dozen	0	3
Oranges, Apples, Sweet Limes..... per dozen 12 as. to	1	0
Peaches .....per dozen	0	6
Mangos.....per dozen Rs. 2 to	3	0
Cape Cauli Flowers and Cabbages...each	0	5
French Beans, Beets, Tomatoes, ... per lb.	0	2
Green Peas and Artichokes... lb. only	0	4
Dairy Butter with key openers, per lb.	0	11
Mocha Coffee Berry .....per lb.	0	8
Mauritius Sugar No. 1 ..... for 7 lbs.	0	12
Table Malt Vinegar.....per bottle	0	5
Oatmeal and Cadbury Cocoa ...each	0	8
Carbolic Tooth Powder and Propert Brown Cream .....each	0	4
Bacon .....1-lb. tin	1	1
Pears' Coffee.....per lb.	0	13
C. and B. Salmon .....each	0	10
Black Pepper .....each	0	4
Mango Chutney .....per bottle	0	8
Madras Curry Powder .....per bottle	0	8
L. and P. Worcester Sauce ...per bottle	0	12
B. and P. Corn Flour .....each	0	8
Lipton Tea, Red Label .....each	0	11
Lipton Tea, Yellow Label	1	0
Pears' Soap .....per box	0	12½

Please send your Cook or Butler or Servant with order at any time of day from 7 A.M. to 6 P.M.

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SPECIALLY BUILT for INDIA and guaranteed to stand the Climate of India.

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE STUTTGART.

JULIUS BLÜTHNER LEIPZIG.

S. & P. ERARD LONDON.

MARCKS & CO., LD. BOMBAY.

Pianos by the above well-known Makers may be obtained for Cash or on the Hire System under which, by the payment of a fixed amount monthly, slightly in excess of the ordinary charge for simple hire, the Instrument becomes the property of the Hirer on the completion of twelve or twenty-four payments, as the case may be.

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Success guaranteed.

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often asked by TOWN and UP-COUNTRY people when applying for

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SHORTHAND"

CIRCULARS.

Can it be learned as well by post as at your Studio? ..... YES.
Can a person of ordinary intellect master it in six weeks? ..... YES.
The full course to completion and fast writing in six weeks? ..... YES.
Do you examine us on each lesson? Personally or by post? ..... YES
Is it easy to learn and to read? ..... YES
Is it accepted by Government Offices the world over? ..... YES.
Do you give a Certificate of Competency on completion? ..... YES.
Do you supply a lesson book to each pupil and show the date each lesson is given? ..... YES.
To this is proof of the pupils progress; and by force of writing the 42nd lesson I must write 120 words a minute ..... YES
Shall I be competent to write a shorthand letter and make notes? ..... YES
At the third lesson within one week? ..... YES.
Have any pupils in India done this yet? ..... YES
Is your Studio open from eight o'clock p.m. till eight at night? ..... YES
And on Sundays from 11 to 3? ..... YES
Does it only take ten minutes for a lesson? ..... YES
If I pay Rs. 20 this month of August can I complete my studies any time this year? ..... YES
Will your terms be higher next month? ..... YES.

How much Rs, 110; the same as charged the world over viz; Rs. 10 for the 1st lesson, and Rs 5 for each lesson up to the 21st to completion, or Rs. 75 if paid in advance for the full course, no other payments to make, no books to buy.

We are not a labour bureau and do not attempt to find situations for our pupils, yet we do offer encouragement to ladies as well as gentlemen to take up this shorthand as a profession and to act as Examiners and Tutors on our behalf throughout India. A salary of Rs, 150 per month with an interest in branch profits will be given to suitable and efficient pupils, and a monopoly for teaching in a fixed district, upon a profitable basis. Only personal applications for Examiners and Tutors entertained. We cannot accept by letter.

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ACCIDENTS and DISEASES Combined.

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RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY,

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CAPITAL.....£1,000,000

COMPENSATION PAID £3,350,000

LOW RATES, LIBERAL TERMS, LARGEST SECURITY.

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ALL SORTS of Fruits, English Vegetables, Fish Stores, Provisions, Furniture, Glassware Enamelware, etc., etc., supplied to order. Local and Upcountry Orders always executed. Free delivery in Bombay by our own men. Catalogues on Application. Please drop a Post Card and the things will be despatched on receipt of the order.

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FOR THE

TRANSVAAL

SCHOOLS.

ONE of the First Steps on the part of the British Government in regard to the Schools of the New Colony has been the selection of Pianos to be shipped to South Africa. The first 100 Pianos will be despatched by Messrs. JOHN BROADWOOD & SONS, Ld., early in January, 1903.

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"The Times"

Nov. 26th, 1902.

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SMOKES OF THE SEASON.

DUTCH HAVANA CIGARS.

PRICE LIST, per 100.

	Rs.	a.
EL ALIENTO, in 50's	12	0
LA SEMIRAMIS, SPOTTED, in 100's ...	11	0
CAPITANA, CONCHAS TRABUCOS, in 50's	10	0
CREMA DE LAS ANTILLAS, in 50's.....	9	0
FOR LUCK, CHARM FOR SMOKERS, in 50's	8	0
NOBLESSE, REINITAS, in 50's.....	8	0
PRIMROS, PRINCESAS, in 50's.....	7	0

All the above are in splendid condition and recommended as

DRY SMOKES IN THE MONSOON.

Up-country Orders by V. P. Post or Rail.

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AND

CONTRACTORS.

STOCK & SHOW ROOMS,

9-11, MEDOWS STREET,

BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Anchor Line steamer Australia, 2,592 tons, Captain A Tait, will sail to-day for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and Mr Cassels, and two deck passengers.

THE steamer Afghan, 1,139 tons, Captain W E Dexter, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, 8th August, with a cargo of sugar and Mr and Mrs Payne, and 15 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Mozaffari, 1,387 tons, Captain T L Maloney, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, 13th August, with a general cargo and 6 deck passengers.

STORM SIGNAL.

Telegram received by the "Port Officer Bombay, from the Meteorological Depart-ment, Simla, 21st August.

"Storm signal, lower cautionary signal, cyclonic storm from Bay is filling up and winds are decreasing in strength."

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast .....Quayle.....Royal Navy
R I M S Clive .....Comdr W G Beauchamp...R I Marine
R I M S Dalhousie.....Com dr E J C Hordern .....R I M
Investigator.....Comdr T H Heming.....R I M
Torpedo Boat No. 100... ....
Do No 102... ....
Do No 103... ....

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—AUGUST 21.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Landaura	2137	MacLean			M M & Co
Deutschland	768	Nacoda			The Captain
Elora	1491	Forbes			M M & Co
Culna	1466	Kirkham			M M & Co
Byculla	1035	Macgregor			M M & Co
Alice (ship)	1095	Lopleque			Captain
Shahn or	2198	Radin	Cochin	7-7	E Tajbhoy
Varela	2161	Williams			M M & Co
Bancoora	2195	Hill			M M & Co
Oxara	3139	Trouson			M M & Co
Shinshu	2215	Jones			M M & Co
Sutherland	2277	Wallace			Bombay Co
Norbudda	1564	Stant			M M & Co
Chilka	1477	Tipper			M M & Co
Macalla	2744	Cockman	Mauritius	22-8	P & O Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
D	Seconder	1073	Belcher	Mauritius	4-9	H S Sitlick
F	Fulwell	2381	Brown	Hamburg, &c	22-8	M M & Co
G	Mozaffari	1357	Molony	R S Ports	2-8	B P S N Co
H	Copeland	769	Esmail	Repairing		Shepd & Co
K	Kinshiu Maru	2289	Harrison	Japan	26-8	N Y Kaisha
L	Eden (ship)	441	Milner	Singapore	22-8	Barodawalla
M	V de La Ciotat	2520	Fiaschi	Australia	22-8	M M & Co
O	Limaura	3329	Sloane	Dunkirk	22-8	Halli Bros
P	Kaugra	1478	Skinner	P Gulf	25-8	M M & Co

Alongside.

H	Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Repairing	Shepd & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Ponani	552	Muhamed	Bhownagar	22-8	Shepd & Co
Saharnati	524	Ebrahim	Karachi	22-8	Do
Indravati	513	Mohamed	Mormugoa	22-8	Do

VICTORIA DOCK

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents.
1	Austria	4292	Tait	Marseilles	22-8	W & A G & Co
3	Afghan	1139	Dexter	Mauritius	29-8	H C Jones
4	Coromandel	2783	Motaford	China	9 9	P & O Co
5	Peninsular	2249	Coultt	Aden	28-8	P & O Co
6	E F Fernandez	1483	Makeovich	Mauritius	29-8	L S N Co
8	Dido	3527	Pickering	Hull	30-8	F M & Co
9	City of Del li	2155	Elliot	Karachi	22-8	K N & Co
10&11	Steinberger	3311	Rotten	Karachi	29-8	Glade & Co
12	Mazagon	280	Hall	Kobe	29 8	P & O Co
14	Dumra	762	Rickford	Karachi	22-8	M M & Co
15	Dwarka	592	Nelson			M M & Co
16	Henzada	1391	Cunningham			M M & Co

MERRIWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Labuan	2294	Carder	Stream	22-8	K N & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
21	Afghan s.....	Dexter	Mauritius, Aug 8
	Mozaffari s.....	Moloney	Aden, Aug 13

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Ville de La Ciotat, Fiaschi, for Australia.
" Australia, Tait, for Marseilles and Liverpool.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday ;—

Steamer Mozaffari, for Jeddah.
" Simla, for China, &c.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Bombay mails of the 8th instant, arrived at Brindisi on the 20th. LONDON, AUGUST 20.

The Clan Line Co's steamer Clan Sutherland, arrived this morning. SUEZ, AUGUST 19.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Robertson, arrived this evening. AUGUST 20.

The Clan Line Co's steamer Clan Monroe, arrived this evening. ADEN, AUGUST 20.

The British India S N Co's steamer Sealda, left this evevening.

The German East Africa Line steamer Reichstag, arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay on the 20th instant, via Lamu and Mombasa.

The Austrian Lloyd's Co's steamer Marquis Bacquehem, from Japan, left Hongkong for Trieste on the afternoon of the 20th instant.

DIVINE SERVICE,

XI. SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, 23RD AUGUST.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Agutter in G.
Hymns—219, 361, 411 and 493.
5 p.m.—Children's service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by Rev. H. Gaudry (Chaplain of Parel.)
Hymns—413, 431 and 435.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—41 and 43.
Collections for Church expenses.
Daily Matins at 9-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)

11 a.m.—Choral Celebration of the Holy Communion.
Hymns—164, 223 and 311.
11 a.m.—Children's Service.
11 a.m.—Evensong, Choral and Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evensong—Psalms 20 and 21.
Hymns—419, 210, 477 ... for General Church expenses.
Offertories during the day ...

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Wyndby Road.)

11 a.m.—Joint Service—(St. Andrew's Church).
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class.
6 p.m.—Evening Service. Rev. Alex. S. Crichton.
Hymns—1, 221 and 2).
Psalm—24.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH,
Opposite the Main Gate of Prince's Dock.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
10-30 a.m.—Choral. Preacher—The Rev. A. H. Manning.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong. Preacher—The Rev. A. H. Manning.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral).—Preacher Rev. Father Langohr.
9 a.m.—Children's Service.
10-15 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral)—Preacher Rev. Fr. Tovey.
Alms for Church and Organ.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns—4, 316 and 391.
5 p.m.—Children's service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—244, 2-2, 297 and 428.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
(Madras Time.)

8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.
8-30 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
Hymns—161, 223 and 191.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—147, 181 and 435.

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
(Apollo Bunder.)

9-15 a.m —Sunday School and Bible Classes.
11 a.m.—Divine Service.
6 p.m.—Divine Service. Preacher Rev. L. E. Linzell.
All Seats free and Strangers cordially invited.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns—447, 510, 313, 329 and 510.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—419, 517 and 167.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH,
(Church of Scotland.)

11 a.m.—Morning service.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm—24.
Hymns—200, 224 and 291.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 22.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

590-01—Dikshit and D—Mrghjee Jairam Naranjee vs Khimjee Jairam Naranjee and other—Makardas and Co.

880-01—Mansukhlal J and H—The Advocate General vs Khimjee Jairam Naranjee and others—Makardas and Co.

259-01—Little and Co—Rameshubdee Withoba Balaji and others vs Isaji Noorbhoy—Khunsiwoo S and L.

401, 1628-01—Chamblain B and N—Isaji Noorbhoy and others vs Rameeunder Withooba Balaji and another—Little and Co.

210, 62—Madhavji and V—Haribal Jamnadas and another vs Hargovandas Jagjivandas—Matoobhoy J and M.

193-01—Wadia and G—Hormji Bonjraj vs Ramji Ragoonath and others—Mansukhlal B and N.

626-02—R P Mehta—Jamnal Gyndas vs Bhimji Raelbaiji alias Amroux—D D Romer.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BATTY.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

329, 02—Mulla and M—Hormusji Jivanji Patel vs Vithaldas Megji and others—Tyabji D and Co—Part heard.

793-01—Mulla and M—Yssa Abdool Kadar and another vs Kulsamal—Tyabji D and Co.

101-02—In person—Ramanand Bankar vs Purshotam Bapaji Pauthkria—In person.

21, 01—Manookhai and J—The Sunderdas Spg and Wg Co Ld Narandas Khushi—Subhan and M.

20, 02—Hormusji D—Anandji Purshotam and another vs Nathoo Pregji and others—Vakil M R.

335, 99—Thakordas and Co—Khimji Jadhavji Naranji and others vs Liladhar Huridas—Tyabjee D and Co.

816-02—Captain and V—Alib al Dossa Rungwalla vs Noorbhoy Mahomed and others—Payne and Co.

533-02—Edgelow G and W—Gurunadas Premjee and another vs Curundas Nathoo and another—Wadia and G

229-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Mahomed Kauf Bham vs Howatoo and others—M B Chotia, Payne and Co—For reappointment.

432-02—Edgelow G and W—Byramshaw Dinshaw Dalal vs Jeangir Dinshaw Dalal—Pestonjee H and E.

59-02—Mathuradas J and M—Ludha Dewraj vs Nurpat Pasen Thakuradas and Co.

326-02—B Raghavaya—Doming Phillip Patel vs Fakirjee Ranjee—K B Mehta.

ECONOMY

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1903.

BOMBAY UNDER LORD NORTHCOTE.

THE meeting of the Legislative Council over which Lord North hcote presided as Governor yesterday practically saw the close of his Excellency's administration. To-day will bring to a close the programme of legislation. If the legislative enactments of the Bombay Government during the last three and a half years have not been numerous they have been undoubtedly important. One of the earliest of the notable measures that the Legislative Council was called upon to deal with under the presidency of Lord Northcote was a legacy from the previous regime. This was the District Municipalities Act by which local self-government in the moffusil was greatly enlarged. By this Act the number of towns in the Presidency enjoying municipal privileges in local administration was increased and the Municipalities, as a body, were invested with greater responsibility for the good government and sanitary well-being of their areas than they had previously possessed. Unhappily this increase of power came at a time when all the local authorities were suffering from a chronic want of funds owing to the terrible drain of expenditure occasioned by the plague. The full effects of the enlargement of municipal responsibility in the moffusil can only be seen with the return of financial prosperity which will enable the authorities to carry out much needed schemes of improvement. But the passing of the Act has provided the moffusil towns with the instrument of their regeneration, and as the years go by the Municipalities only will be to blame if, having the funds available, there is not a great change for the better in the administration, health, and appearance of their localities. At the same session an amendment of the Port Trust Act was carried. The disposal of this legislation left the way clear for other important measures which had been long under the consideration of the Government. Of these, the one fraught with the most far-reaching effects was the amendment of the Bombay Land Revenue Code. Introduced without any remarkable display of feeling against the Bill, by the time it reached the second reading it had aroused an amount of opposition unusual in Bombay. By public meetings and an extraordinary agitation, the opponents of the measure sought to induce Government to withdraw a Bill, which they declared would effect a revolution in the Land Revenue System of the Presidency. The measure was designed to benefit the cultivator whom successive years of famine had left unable to meet the revenue liabilities. Government proposed to wipe off all arrears of revenue on the condition that the cultivator agreed to the forfeiture of his holding to the State, Government in their turn replacing him in occupation as the possessor of a holding which he could not at any time alienate. The general effect of the measure was to relieve the famine-stricken ryot and to enable him to deal with new conditions. The Bill will start afresh under [illegible] of the Presidency, applied only to certain areas [illegible] where famine had found the people least prepared to withstand its ravages. In spite of the strong opposition Government adhered to their policy, and the object of the measure having been freely explained to the people they cordially accepted its principle. The Act was passed at the Poona Session of the Legislative Council, two years ago, and immediately upon coming into operation the benefits of the measure were claimed by large numbers of the agriculturists in whose interests it was framed. Another valuable piece of agrarian legislation was the Bill providing for the preparation of a record of rights in the lands of the Presidency. This measure has a close relation to the preceding one, and the necessity for it was generally recognised. It became law in the early part of the present year. Between the passing of these two land Acts attention was directed to the amendment of the City of Bombay Municipal Act by which the powers of the Police for the preservation of order and the regulation of street traffic were much widened. These are the chief legislative results achieved during Lord Northcote's term, but there have been also passed into law during the last three and a half years a number of minor but useful measures of an amending nature, among them being an amendment of the Bombay City Land Revenue Act and the most recent, an amendment of the Abkari Act to regulate the sale of methylated spirit.

Of yesterday's proceedings, the presentation of the Financial Statement was the principal feature. And it is instructive to compare the financial position of the Presidency to-day and that of the time Lord Northcote took over the Governorship. At that time we were practically bankrupt, and in the speech wherein the Revenue Member, now Sir James Monteath, reviewed the estimates, left in his hands by the death of Mr. Nugent, he declared that although the Council had grown accustomed to poverty, such dire and grinding destitution as then overwhelmed them had seldom befallen a well-ordered Government. The one all-important question before them was how to keep their unfortunate fellow-subjects alive and how to keep them to regain their former condition of prosperity. In performing this duty, said he, nay, even in maintaining the ordinary administration, the local Government was wholly dependent on the liberality of the Imperial Government. An enormous deficit was shown notwithstanding paring and scraping in every department. The outlook doubtless perturbed a new and inexperienced Governor. The following year the situation was no better, for we had been entirely dependent on the Government of India. Funds were furnished from the Imperial revenues, and last year again found the local Government hoping against hope for a normal season and lamenting an unprecedented series of calamities. If anything the outlook was brighter, and with the assistance of the Government of India it was possible to make larger grants for primary education, to make advances to agriculturists, and to improve communications. Sums were voted for public works, public offices, and the like, and, at the same time, large remissions of arrears of revenue were made—all this in anticipation of a prosperous year.

The Financial Statement presented yesterday shows how far that anticipation was realised. Sir James Monteath had to confess to honourable members that although the seasons had been improving and with the improvements the deficits or excesses of ordinary expenditure over ordinary income had gradually become smaller, Bombay has not yet reached a stage of prosperity, or recovered from the effects of past disasters. Even, said he, if the coming harvests be good, as there is reason to expect, Government cannot hope to be able to make ends meet in the current year, and we are again dependent on the Government of India. Still the Bombay Government has not abandoned hope. Lord Northcote will feel regret in taking leave of a Council of Mark Taplers. Notwithstanding the depressing circumstances which surround them, they vote sums for improvements, recurring charges, which are being carried out in respect of executive and judicial establishments, education and medical relief, besides making a special grant of ten lakhs to accelerate the progress in public works which have been much retarded in adverse years. Moreover they still cling to the hope that if adverse conditions do not speedily occur, they will be able, when the new Provincial Settlement comes into effect, to promote the prosperity of the Presidency in a greater degree than even past settlements have done. The year opens with a balance of thirty-four lakhs—money which really belongs to the Imperial treasury, but the transactions of the year are expected to bring it down. The presidency has little to congratulate itself on, except that those who hold the purse-strings are likely to hold them tight, and if the elements are favourable, Lord Northcote's successor may see us in a much better pecuniary position than his Excellency does. In that respect Lord Northcote has been singularly unlucky. With an empty treasury it was impossible for him to carry out whatever designs he may have had for the public weal, and from first to last he has been handicapped as no other Governor ever was. So far as he was able Lord Northcote drew on his privy purse for money which the State should have furnished, and especially in the administration of relief and in the assistance of charitable undertakings, was he able to take a more personally active part than any of his predecessors. At the close of the debate on the Financial Statement, to-day, and after the conclusion of the adjourned sitting, his Excellency will take formal leave of the Council and deliver his last official utterance. During next week and the following few days he will reply to several addresses and will leave our shores a fortnight from to-day.

MOTOR CARS FOR PURDAH NASHIS.

ALTHOUGH nearly every caste and community in this country can now claim amongst its numbers a motorist of a more or less ardent type the joys of the sport of automobilism have yet to be realised by the purdah lady. The motor car does not obviously lend itself to the form of the closed barouche, and consequently little thought has been given hitherto to the possibility of supplying the needs of the Mahomedan gentleman desirous of sharing the delights of a motor spin with his zenana ladies. At the same time many Mahomedans have taken up automobilism, and it is not at all remarkable that the purdah nashin should chafe at being deprived of a pleasure in respect of which her liege lord is so enthusiastic. Hitherto, as a rule, only small cars have been introduced into India—the ordinary run-about and the dos-a-dos having been the first to catch the popular fancy owing to their simplicity, cheapness, and less alarming contour. It is quite obvious that none of these types could be successfully adapted for the conveyance of purdah ladies. But with the advent of the tonneau and Surrey types, which are likely to become in the immediate future a feature as common in India as the ordinary dos-a-dos, there is no reason whatever why the purdah lady should not be accommodated with a veiled compartment as secure from the prying gaze of the public as the landau or the shigram. At any rate the idea is likely to be taken up seriously by at least one firm, and as already enquiries are afoot for such a car there is every reason to believe that within the next year or so the majority of motor car manufacturers will follow suit, and that the closed car will be as common a feature of the Indian highway as the ordinary run-about. It will be interesting to watch the development of this little venture. Those who have had ever so little experience of the delights of automobilism will possibly be prepared to asseverate that no purdah lady will be content to be debarred from the rush of the cool air which is the chief pleasure of a motor spin and that her first move will be to discard the old veil for the facial covering of the European lady motorist. The very fact that an idea such as a special motor car for purdah ladies should have been mooted exhibits an advancement which is bound to bear useful fruit in the long run. The car for which specifications may be shortly issued is designed to accommodate three ladies, in addition to the driver and a male companion.

UNFITNESS FOR THE ARMY.

AN interesting memorandum published by Sir William Taylor, Director-General, Army Medical Service, on the physical fitness of men offering themselves for enlistment in the Army, has been issued as a Parliamentary Paper. The Director-General remarks that a deep interest has been aroused, both in the lay and medical press, by the writings of Sir Frederick Maurice and others, who have brought into prominence certain observations pointing to the fact that there is an alarming proportion of young men, more especially among the urban population, who are unfit for military service on account of defective physique. Examination of the statistics, dealing with the causes of rejection by Examining Medical Officer of men seeking enlistment, brings into prominence the fact that the majority are rejected on account of causes indicating poor physical development, namely, under chest measurement, defective vision, under-weight, under-height, imperfect constitution and debility, disease of veins, disease of heart, defects of lower extremities, varicocele, flat feet, and loss or decay of teeth. The Director-General points out with regard to loss or decay of teeth that the numbers rejected on this account during the past four or five years have shown steady increase until this cause of rejection has come to regularly occupy a high place on the list. Whether or not the increase in the rejections for bad teeth is an indication of increasing prevalence of physical unfitness is open to question. But there is no denying the fact that thousands of men who are otherwise perfectly fit physically to serve in the army are lost to the country every year. While admitting that soundness of teeth is a matter of the greatest importance in its relation to the maintenance of the physical efficiency of the soldier on service it is, we think, a matter for regret that the rejection of men so afflicted should be considered necessary. The only remedy for bad teeth is to have them extracted and replaced by substitutes, and in that case we fail to see why a man would not be just as fit for military service with artificial molars in his head, as the marksman with artificial aids to vision.

WILD BEASTS AND SNAKES.

THE statistical report of administration in British India in 1901-02 contains an interesting resume of the mortality due to wild animals and snakes, and the measures which have been taken to exterminate the more dangerous species. In view of advancing civilisation one would have imagined that this was a cause of mortality which would steadily decrease. The forest and wilds of India, however seem to contain an endless stock of ravening members of the animal kingdom, and civilisation instead of appreciably lessening the numbers has only tended to make it more difficult for them to procure their natural prey. Again the report tells us that the cholera epidemics through which India has passed, which have resulted in corpses being abandoned in infected villages, have induced in some species of wild animals a taste for human flesh, and they have left their usual prey and become correspondingly more dangerous to human beings. In 1901, 3,522 deaths were due to the depredations of animals and 22,537 were the result of bites by snakes. The tiger, the panther, and the leopard are the chief offenders, and the tiger is becoming increasingly dangerous every year, and last year was responsible for 32 per cent of the total mortality. Rewards are still offered for the destruction of these beasts, and a goodly sum is expended in this way, but no appreciable effect has hitherto been made by this means upon the ferine population. Enormous numbers of cattle have been slaughtered by wild beasts, but whereas the tiger is the chief offender in the case of man the leopard devotes most attention to the cattle.

THE COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

OUT of the six matches in the County Championship set down for the 16th, 17th, and 18th instant only two were finished that between Kent and Surrey, resulting in an easy victory for the hop county while the fixture between Worcestershire and Gloucestershire resulted in an unexpected victory for the Westerners who after being last in the Championship table for three and a half months now have a better percentage than Leicestershire and Hampshire who have only one victory each to their credit. The match between Middlesex and Lancashire and also that between Yorkshire and Essex ended in draws so that the positions of these counties are unaltered. The struggle for the Championship grows closer and more exciting as each week brings the cricket season nearer the end, and as Yorkshire and Sussex still both have a chance of ousting Middlesex from the head of the table, the results of the fixtures during the next few weeks will have more than usual interest for cricket lovers, who have followed the varying fortunes of Yorkshire and Sussex.

A Simla correspondent wires :—On Monday night Sir Charles and Lady Rivaz gave a big entertainment at Barnes Court. Colonel Kennard and Major Conran acted a dialogue entitled "Amantium Iræ" by F. S. C., and a ladies orchestra, under Lady Elliott's guidance, played extremely well. "Only Hythe," played at the Gaiety Theatre "matinee" last week by Mesdames Beresford-Lovett and Bingley, Captain Strange and Mr. Somerley, was the second portion of the performance.

A NOTABLE decrease of 7,016 is recorded in the number of irregularities detected in the working of the Treasuries of Bengal during the past year. This result is accredited to the calling the attention of officers to mistakes made in the previous year, and thus making them familiar with the commonest forms of such defects. Great improvement is reported throughout the Presidency and in the Resolution on the Report for the year several officers are specially mentioned for their services.

RATHER TOO MUCH REALISM WAS IMPORTED into the sham fight in connection with the military manœuvres at Stobs, Roxburghshire. Some 30,000 men were engaged, and during the engagement a number of Volunteers were taken prisoners by the 1st Gordon Highlanders. Unfortunately, the Volunteers hotly resented the indignity and fired blank cartridges at such close quarters that the faces of some of the Gordons were scorched. The Gordons replied with vigour. They attacked the Volunteers with the butt ends of their rifles until a senior Officer arrived. Several of the Gordons were arrested and two of them have been sentenced to 14 days' hard labour.

A SIMLA correspondent, wiring yesterday, says :—The Knights of the Black Heart gave a fancy dress ball at the Town Hall last night, which was one of the most successful and brilliant dances seen in Simla. The hall and other rooms were decorated scarlet and black fancy dress was "de rigueur," and many costumes were magnificent. The Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Rivaz were among the guests. A cotillon, well led by Misses Bevan and Brett, with Messrs, Nathan and Gabriel, was the feature of the dance, which ended about 4 o'clock in the morning.

THE "Tea Soils of Cachar and Sylhet" is the title of the latest work which Mr. Mann, the Scientific Officer of the Tea Association, has added to the literature of tea industry. With the exception of the Duars District the soils from the whole of the tea area have now been dealt with, Darjeeling being referred to in this work. The conclusions arrived at in the investigation of the tea soils of Assam are, says the "Englishman," borne out in the Report of this enquiry also. The important bearing which soil has on quality is conclusively demonstrated, though the writer takes care to emphasise other causes.

LONDON is to have almost immediately an experimental service of 40 express motor omnibuses. Both the General Omnibus Company and the Road Car Company, who own between them about 1

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRILLIANT BRITISH VICTORY IN NIGERIA.

LONDON, AUGUST 20.

A force of thirty whites and five hundred blacks stormed Burmi in Northern Nigeria on the 27th July, killing seven hundred of the enemy, including the Emir and most of his Chiefs.

Major Marsh and four men were killed and three officers and 62 men wounded on our side.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN CHINA.

THE SEDITION CASES AT SHANGHAI.

Reports received at Berlin and St. Petersburg depict the situation in China as serious. The revolt threatens to involve the whole country.

Reuter wires from Shanghai that it is understood that the Consuls there to whom the Ministers referred the note of the Peking Government requesting the extradition of the Shanghai journalists have unanimously decided not to surrender them.

RUSSIA AND THE PORTE.

GREECE APPEALS TO THE POWERS.

A Russian Squadron of four ironclads and two torpedo transports and three destroyers arrived in Indiana Bay yesterday.

Turkey has accepted all the Russian demands and requested the withdrawal of the Russian Squadron.

The demands include the dismissal of various officials in Macedonia and the reinstatement of the others, the immediate appointment of European officers to command the gendarmery, and the liberation of prisoners arrested only on suspicion or for giving Consuls information.

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

The Russian Embassy has explained to the Porte that the despatch of a Russian Squadron to Indiana Bay is not a hostile act but simply a demonstration tending to hasten the acceptance and application of the Russian demands.

The Greek Premier has appealed to the Powers to put an end to the excesses in Macedonia from which the Greeks are the greatest sufferers.

THE AMERICA CUP RACE.

SHAMROCK BEHIND.

LONDON, AUGUST 20.

The America Cup first race took place to-day, and was abandoned, the Reliance leading.

LATER.

The first race for the America Cup was fifteen miles to windward and back. The wind was six knots. The Shamrock started thirty-six seconds ahead, and an hour later the Reliance passed her before the outer mark was reached and led for a mile, the wind then dropping.

[The abandonment of the first race between the Reliance and Shamrock III. owing to the wind failing will cause considerable disappointment to the partizans of the respective yachts. As far as the race went, it is not comforting to supporters of the Shamrock to learn that the Reliance left off with an advantage under conditions, which it was generally expected, would be favourable to Sir Thomas Lipton's boat.]

CRITICAL CONDITION OF LORD SALISBURY.

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

A bulletin issued at ten o'clock last night states that Lord Salisbury's condition is critical and that there is little hope of his recovery.

THE MONTREAL CONGRESS.

THE FISCAL POLICY.

The debate on the fiscal Resolution at the Montreal Congress has ended in a reconciliation of conflicting interests. The Canadians agreed to the insertion of the words "and industrial with a view to covering the industrial as well as fiscal needs of the Empire."

Sir William Holland accepted the elimination of the words "with a view to avoiding injury to any," and the Resolution was then enthusiastically adopted.

In the course of the debate Sir Edward Buck, the Cawnpore representative, dwelt upon the benefits to India if the export of grain food from there was encouraged.

Resolutions were adopted in favour of the adoption of metric weights and measures and decimal currency, and the unification of the naturalisation laws of the Empire.

Canada is negotiating for a commercial treaty with Japan.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, AUGUST 21.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Oriental, with the homeward mails of the 15th instant, arrived here at 5 a. m. to-day.

THE BANGALORE SUBALTERNS.

RICKFORD SENTENCED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 21.

The District Magistrate refused Rickford's application for committal to the High Court, and awarded him six weeks' simple imprisonment with the right of appeal to the High Court.

In sentencing Rickford Mr. Lloyd found him guilty of deceiving Messrs Spencer, Higginbotham, and a fancy goods dealer, and that he issued cheques to them fraudulently and dishonestly. In considering the question of punishment, the court said: "I have in separate proceedings explained my reasons for refusing the accused's request to be committed to the High Court. If the object of his request is the hope of acquittal he can, on appeal, obtain this, if my conviction is wrong. Magistrates are bound to dispose of cases themselves when competent or if they believe they can give sufficient punishment. I cannot think that a severer punishment than I can inflict is required. The accused has been already in detention several weeks and evidently feels the disgrace of his position acutely. Further I cannot help thinking that bad companionship largely contributed to his fall."

Rickford was then handed over to the civil custody and removed to the local Central Jail.

Lieutenant Plant is to be removed to Madras Penitentiary in a few days, pending the next sessions of the High Court.

MILITARY PIONEERS AND RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

SIMLA, AUGUST 21.

The services have been indented for of the 48th Bengal Pioneers for plate-laying on the Agra-Delhi Chord Railway, the construction of which is likely to be commenced early next December, when Mr. F. D. Fowler as Engineer-in-Chief.

THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

COMPULSORY REGISTRATION OF PARTNERSHIPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 21.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have drafted a Bill for the compulsory registration of partnerships to be brought into force in all the presidency and important trading towns in India. The Bill has been submitted to all the Indian Chambers of Commerce and is now in circulation among the local members of the Bengal Chamber for approval and support. The Chamber state that they have the best reason to believe that the Bill will receive sympathetic support of the Government of India.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

SIMLA, AUGUST 21.

The revenue is coming in well this year, the receipts to the end of July being nearly a crore better than in the corresponding months of last year.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

SIMLA, AUGUST 21.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Captain Mason, Bombay Military Works, and Lieutenant Willis, Bombay Supply and Transport, are permitted to retire.

2nd Battalion, Bombay Baroda Railway Volunteers.—Second-Lieutenants Heinemann, Guy, and Maxwell to be Lieutenants.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Burke, Deputy Comptroller of Bombay Post Office, has been granted six weeks' leave, Mr. O'Brien from leave officiating.

FOREIGNERS IN VENEZUELA.

CASTRO AND TAXES.

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 21.

A special telegram from the "Pioneer's" correspondent, dated London, 20th August, states that some French, German, and Italian merchants in Venezuela have been imprisoned for refusing to pay taxes to President Castro's Government which have already been paid to the insurgents.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, AUGUST 21.

Major J. C. Hennessy proceeds to South Africa with Transport Drivers to take over mules to replace those sent to Somaliland from India.

The Home Government has been asked to find the Medical Officers for Somaliland, including two required to replace the Protectorate Officers invalided.

Captain W. R. Battye, I. M. S., is gazetted Residency Surgeon at Gwalior.

Captain Jacob, 6th Bombay Infantry, and Lieutenant Breslin, 4th Hussars, have been invalided from Somaliland, and embarked for India by the R. I. M. S. Hardinge last Tuesday.

Privilege leave of absence is granted to the undermentioned Officers as follows:—

Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Calwell, R. G. A., from 24th August to 22nd October.

Lieutenent-Colonel C. R. Phillipps, 19th Bombay Infantry, from 3rd September to 1st November.

Temporary leave of absence is granted to the undermentioned officers as follows:—aptain A. F. E. Stife, R. G. A., from 24th August to 2nd September.

Lieutenant W. F. Lumsden, R. G. A, from 24th August to 2nd September.

2nd-Lieutenant A. P. Langhorne, R. G. A., from 24th August to 2nd September.

Lieutenant D. S. Baker, I M S, 2 st Bombay Infantry, from 24th August to 2nd September

CRICKET AT POONA.

BOMBAY HINDUS vs. THE POONA GYMKHANA.

The annual cricket match—Bombay Hindus versus the Poona Gymkhana—was commenced to day. Owing to the wet state of the ground play commenced in the afternoon. The following were the scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Travill, not out	23
Green, st Sheshachal, b C V Mehta	1
Tancred, c Pai, b C V Mehta	2
Forsyth, c Bande, b Talpade	0
Hughes, c Bhatwadkar, b C V Mehta	17
Weil nger, b Talpade	1
Maitland Kirwan, b C V Mehta	1
Davy, c Talpade, b Mehta	0
Frith, c Pai, b Mehta	0
Sargent, c and b Talpade	0
Gresson, run out	4
Extras	9
Total	56

BOMBAY HINDUS.

1st Innings.

Telang, not out	82
Parshotam, c Wallinger, b Forsyth	4
Bardu, c Wallinger, b Forsyth	37
C V Mehta, not out	13
Talpade	
Pai	
Da'e	
Shashachal	To bat
Deshmukh	
Bhatwadekar	
Agaskar	
Extras	1
Total	112

The match will be resumed to-morrow.

JAINISM AT SURAT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, AUGUST 21.

A very large meeting of the Jain Sangh was held this morning in Nemchand's vadi, Mr. Fakirbhai Naginchand presiding. More than 1,000 people of all castes were present. A committee of 15 representatives was appointed to elect delegates for the Jain conference. The committee elected 49 delegates from the whole Sangh, including several gentlemen of Bombay.

It is raining heavily here.

THE MEMORIAL TO LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE.

A MEETING of the Committee of the Lord and Lady Northcote Memorial Fund was held yesterday afternoon in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall. On the motion of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, seconded by Mr. Tribhovandas Mungaldas Nathubhai, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar was called to the chair.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna read a letter from the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins expressing his inability to attend the meeting on account of some urgent engagement.

The Chairman read letters from certain members of the Committee regretting their absence at the meeting, but sympathysing with the movement and offering subscriptions to the fund.

At the suggestion of Mr. J. MacDonald a few more names were added to the general committee.

On the motion of Mr. Vijbhukandas Atmaram, seconded by Dr. Rozario, a working committee of the following gentlemen was appointed to give effect to the resolutions of the meeting of the representatives of the various committees in Bombay held on Wednesday last:—Brigadier-General Sir James Wilcocks, K.C.B., Sir Jamshetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt, Messrs Fazalbhai Visram, C.I.E., the Hon'ble Mr. W. C. Hughes C.I.E, the Hon'ble Mr. S. Rebsch, M.I.C.E., Messrs. W. L. Harvey, C.I.E. I.C.S., H. G. Gell, H. V. Kemball, M.I.C.E., James Macdonald, W. S. Millard the Hon'ble Mr. S. Moses, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, the Hon'ble Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, the Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Thakarsi Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C.I.E, Khan Bahadur Darasha, B. Chichgar, Messrs Jehangir Bomanjee Petit, Sassoon J David, Vijbhukandas Atmaram, N V Mandlik, Alexander MacKenzie, R P Lambert, Dr A G Viegas L M S., Messrs Fazalbhai Karimbhai, Karimbhai Adamji Peerbhoy, Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Rao Bahadur Ellappa Balaram, Rao Bahadur Narayan Trimback Vaidya, with Sir Harkissondas Narottamdas and Mr A Leslie as Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers.

On the motion of Mr J MacDonald, a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

WE understand that the decision announced yesterday to amalgamate the Berars with the Central Provinces instead of with Bombay has been come to for purely administrative reasons, the Berars revenue and judicial system being more nearly identical with those of the Central Provinces than with those of Bombay and Nagpur, being considerably nearer than Bombay. The Berars will probably now be converted into a single Commissionership and the number of the districts reduced to three, while the Secretary at Hyderabad and the separate police and public works organisations will most probably be abolished, the result being a considerable saving in the cost of the administration.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE AMERICAN FINANCIAL CRISIS.

From newspapers to hand to August 5 we take the following items:—

LE JOURNAL, (4th August) of the panic in New York, says that fortunes are disappearing like smoke before the wind. A terrible rumour prevails throughout North America to the effect that the Trusts are tottering, banks failing, reputations and fortunes fading away, companies pressed by their creditors are making frantic efforts to borrow gold at any rate of interest.

The Napoleon of finance, the celebrated Pierpont Morgan, says "Le Journal," if he has not found his Waterloo, certainly has his retreat from Russia. We are assured that M. Schwab the owner of milliards, the former president of the steel Trust, has lost in speculation the greater part of his colossal fortune. One Company, that of Lake Superior, the shares of which were worth last year on the market one hundred and fifty-five million francs, is represented now by only ten millions, and this company is only one of many in like plight. The formidable coalition of the Vanderbilts Goulds and Morgans might, doubtless effect much to stop the tide of disaster, but it is not certain if they will agree to combine.

X. RAYS.

Mr. Edison, in the course of his experiments, has very nearly lost his sight. His laboratory assistant, Mr. Charles Dally, had his arm paralysed, and it had to be amputated in consequence. Mr. Edison had for some time observed during his experiments in his laboratory at Orange New Jersey that his sight was growing weaker, and that his eyes latterly felt as if they were loosening in the sockets. He desisted from his work for a time, but Mr. Dally persevered until one arm became dead to all feeling, and the other was in dang r.

RUSSIA AND MANCHURIA.

A Japanese paper states that in the whole Manchurian region the Russians have constructed barracks, and have improved the roads between Fin-Ovan-Tsen in Manchuria and the river Amnokhan in Corea. A large number of rifles have been sent to the former place, and two steamers have gone there to make observations; six steam-cutters have sailed to the river Amno.

There is also a rumour that Russia is about to construct a new railroad from Kharbin to the mouth of the Yalu. It is certain that they have unloaded at Youngbakvi material for a narrow-guage railway. Russia argues that the treaty for the evacuation of Manchuria extends to the province of Tchi-li. A Chinese journal states that 200 brigands broke into the Empress's summer palace and carried off 100,000 taels worth of valuables. The palace eunuchs were accessories to the robbery.

The Corean Government have demanded of Japan that she should stop the construction of the Japanese telegraphic line connecting Seoul and Fusan. The works are actually in progress. The Japanese Minister has officially refused this demand of the Korean Government, Japanese diplomacy seeing in it the hand of Russia.

PIUS X.

The new Pontiff:—Cardinal Giuseppe Sarto whom the Sacred College has just raised to the Papacy, was one of the last named as a possible candidate. He is very simple, gentle, and devoid of ambition. For ten years he was patriarch of Venice, whither he was translated after a short time as bishop in Mantua. Nothing in his origin suggested the fate which was reserved for him. At forty, he was a simple Cure at Salzano, seeming destined to remain all his life in the lower ranks of the clergy. But his goodness and evenness of temper made him many friends, and when, under the special patronage of Leo XIII. he was raised to the patriarchate of Venice, he was soon counted among the "papabili" whose chances the initiated alone can calculate.

Holding himself aloof from the intrigues which fill Rome, he confined his energies to his charge in Venice, winning the Venetians by his affability, his reserve, and his holiness. Leo XIII never lost sight of him believing him destined to wear the tiara, and seeking to stimulate his ambition called him the "candidato della serenissima." In a conversation the late Pope had with Cardinal Sarto during his last visit to the Vatican when he brought to Leo XIII the wishes of the Venetians for the prolongation of his reign, Leo said "Alas! we have often a presentiment that we must soon answer the call of the Lord; but without the slightest regret we shall leave to a creature less unworthy the weighty honour of representing in this world divine authority. Perhaps, added he, "you will succeed us."

And so the Cardinal pleaded his unworthiness to accomplish so difficult a task.

"We know, my son" replied Leo, "that you could render great services to the Church for you possess qualities which would render you precious to her."

We see that Leo's choice was confirmed, and we may, therefore, suppose that the new Pope has all the qualities necessary for continuing the work of reconciling the rights of the Church with modern exigencies, to which his predecessor devoted his fine intelligence and his somewhat timid insight into the policy that had become a necessity of the case. The newly elected Pope is relatively young; he was born in 1838, at Riese in the diocese of Treviso. He commenced his studies in his native country. His parents sent him to the college of Castel-Franco and later to the seminary at Padua where he took the ecclesiastical habit and made brilliant progress in theological studies. He was ordained priest in the Cathedral of Castel-Franco. Though still young, he was given the curacy of Tombolo, and in 1867 that of Salzano. The Bishop of Treviso named later Canon of the Cathedral. He became in due course primate of the Chapter, chancellor to the bishop, and vicar-general.

In 1884, he was appointed Bishop of Padua and in 1893 patriarch of Venice. He was created Cardinal in the consistory of the 12th of June 1893. He chose the name Pius X. when he was elected to reside over the destinies of Christianity.

THE ELECTION OF PIUS X.

A French paper states that it was the Rampolla party seeing that their candidate would not be elected by the Curia put forward the name of Sarto, and combined with the foreign vote sufficient votes to insure his election.

When Oreglia approached the elected Cardinal and asked if he would accept his election, Sarto appeared as if crushed, and with tears in his eyes, murmured:—

"My God must I drink this chalice?" Oreglia in a somewhat sharp tone, said "Do you accept or not?" Sarto, recovering himself replied "I accept." "What name will you take?" "Since I must suffer, I take the name of those who have suffered, and I call myself Pius X." Then followed the salutation of the cardinal, and the kissing of the new Pope's hand and foot.

Sarto in Italian means "tailor," his arms are azure, a star with eight gold rays between two green waving palm-branches and six golden points. The new pontifical vestments did not fit the Pope. They had to be adjusted with pins.

THE STRIKE AT LORIENT.

The trial of one of the strikers before the Criminal Court produced a violent scene of riot. This man had not been tried with the rest at a previous sitting. A considerable number of his friends assembled in and near the court and manifested so truculent a spirit towards the witnesses that the president ordered the court to be emptied.

When the crowd outside heard that the man Lebulay was condemned to two months' imprisonment they became violent, shouted threats first against the gendarmes then against the police, who were obliged to leave the street and take refuge in the body of the court. Then the Judges were threatened. Soon a shower of stones was flung at the Palais de Justice, and all the windows were broken. Twice the rioters, led by an individual waving a red sash, tried to break in the doors of the court, and the besieged had to barricade themselves. A despatch was sent off to the prefect of the port, by a young man who had to climb over the wall at the back and escape by a narrow lane, unnoticed by the crowd. But by some delay which is still unexplained, the Judges were still blockaded at eight o'clock. Whilst outside the riot was increasing.

The dregs of the populace were masters of the situation. To the chanting of the "Carmagnole" and the "internationale" succeed cries of "Death to the Gendarmes" "Death too the Cows."

At 9 o'clock two companies of Infantry appeared, but were powerless to move the crowd. Mounted Artillery came up at half-past nine, and charging repeatedly, at last opened a way to the Court. The Judges and the Gendarmes could with this escort reach their homes. One judge was wounded.

This did not terminate the riot which continued during the night. Thousands of persons went about singing the "Carmagnole," and shouting "Long live Anarchy." They tore down the Venetian masts from the streets, making barricades with them and paving stones which they tore up. By eleven o'clock the gate of the civil prison was broken in with the aid of the Venetian poles. The barricades were levelled by mounted troops, but not before three of them with their horses fell wounded. Order was not restored till one o'clock in the morning and then only by repeated cavalry charges with drawn swords.

On the 4th August two thousand workman at the Lorient Arsenal decided to leave work on the 6th to join the strikers.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

TRAVELLING COATS.

NEW BATHING COSTUMES.

GO DWOOD AND COWES.

LONDON, JULY 31.

THE travelling coat is a special feature of this summer's fashions. For a long journey there is nothing more practical than the long, loose-fitting dust-coat of dark blue or brown mohair Sicilienne. It is made up unlined, so that it is cool and comfortable and its dust-shedding qualities are well-known. The fact that it is light in weight is another of its advantages. One particularly smart-looking travelling coat of tan taffeta is a long, loose-fitting, double-breasted garment, made with an unusually odd-looking sleeve. The sleeve proper is merely a wide coat sleeve but at the top there is a novel cape sleeve, which is trimmed with a stitched strap of the taffeta and fastened with pearl buttons. For those who cannot afford to buy a coat specially for travelling, but must make one summer-coat do for many and varied occasions, there is nothing this year so satisfactory as the corset coat with its many gores, which effectively moulds the garment to the figure. Made in light-weight covert cloth, it makes a good-looking travelling jacket and an all round convenient coat for wear throughout the summer. The newest corset coats are made with a full sleeve, which is gathered into a smart looking buttoned over strapped cuff. Among the smartest of the travelling costumes are the coat and skirt suits of light-weight woollens in shepherd's check. In black and white these costumes are exceptionally smart, made with a three quarter-length jacket and an instep length skirt, which shows a velveteen binding. They are worn with a black patent-leather belt, and both the skirt and coat are strapped. Sometimes the jacket is Russian blouse style, and then again it is a Norfolk or is made to copy the lines of the corset coat. The coat and skirt are invariably unlined, and the skirt is usually pleated. Sometimes the flat pleats start from the waist-line, and sometimes from where the hip-yoke ends. The tailor-made hats of rough straw braids which are seen this year in so many becoming shapes are all excellent for travelling wear. The toque, perhaps of shaded or iridescent straw, with a knot of soft ribbon through which a quill is thrust, is extremely fashionable; so also is the medium size hat of burnt straw trimmed with black wings laid flat on the hat. Hats of rough straw on a sailor shape, extremely light in colour, are now considered very smart, trimmed with a square-shaped bow of broad ribbon velvet arranged in the direct front and fastened in the centre with a big square buckle set with rhinestones.

Many novelties are seen in the new bathing suits this year; and it is the elaborate suit rather than the plain one which will be worn. The very latest novelty is the suit with the blouse and skirt in one. The skirt is cut very scantily, is fitted smooth by over the hips, and is made extremely short so short that the bloomers show for at least five inches. The blouse is invariably elaborately trimmed. It may have a deep sailor collar in some contrasting colour and material. And this collar is treated in a variety of ways. It may be a mass of fine tucks, edged with a frill of lace, or it may be trimmed with a band of some other material thickly sprinkled with silk French knots. When this idea is used, then the belt and the band trimming for the skirt are also powdered with the French knots. Many heavy linen suits will be worn this summer, and two shades of linen will be contrasted effectively in one suit. For example, a deep blue linen suit will be trimmed with bands of white linen, on which dark blue linen cut-out designs are appliqued. Pretty effects in trimming are obtained by fancy light-coloured braids on dark suits. The cap should match the suit. For example, if the costume is of black mohair, trimmed with bow knots, traced in white braid, the cap should be black, stamped with a design of white bow knots. Another pretty idea, especially for one wearing a dark suit, is to have a touch of the same colour reflected in the belt, collar, and cap.

Nothing does so much damage to the hair as the daily sousing in salt water during the bathing season; and the neglect of taking the ordinary precaution of cleansing the scalp and hair of the salt and sand after the bath. Notwithstanding this there is perhaps no more advantageous time or place for hair culture than the long idle hours passed upon the beach. After the bath unplait the hair, shake it out, and let it float in the breeze, occasionally running the spread fingers through so lift it from the scalp in order that the hair roots may receive all of the benefit to be derived from air, sun, and ventilation. This is an invaluable treatment, and if persevered in each day will be found to work wonders in the way of preserving the vitality of the hair. Those who prefer bathing with the hair hanging down should tie the hair half-way down its length. This will prevent tangling, and keep the ends from splitting through rough usage. During the bathing season it is preferable to have the ends singed rather than clipped. Singeing the ends of the hair has two purposes in its favour—one is that it does the work more thoroughly, the other is that it is a quicker and more convenient way of ridding the hairs of dead split ends, the removal of which stimulates the growth and invigorates the general health of the hair.

Although Goodwood will be somewhat shorn of its glory owing to the absence of the King and Queen, some very smart frocks are certain to be seen there, including quite a number in soft muslin and voile with sunray pleated skirts. In fact, to judge from present indications, it seems as though the vogue for this graceful form of pleating would hold its own through the whole of the autumn season. A pretty gown to be worn at Goodwood in pale turquoise blue voile is arranged with one of these sun ray pleated skirts, and trimmed with three wide insertions of fine transparent Russian lace with a filet ground, placed at intervals between the waist and the hem, in graceful lines curving upwards toward the back. There is a deep waistbelt of pale blue Louisine silk, with tiny pink chine rosebuds on it drawn down to a long point in the front, and above this belt, the bodice, which is also sunray pleated, is left slightly full all the way round. One row of the fine Russian lace insertion, put on in vandykes, is placed straight across the bodice, back and front and appears again upon the sleeves, which are made very full indeed just at the elbow, and then finished, with long cuffs of transparent Russian lace. Smart dust-cloaks are always in evidence at Goodwood, and some of these garments this year are of a most elaborate and glorified description, carried out in white glace silk, with exquisite embroideries in pale pastel colourings, and large cape-collars of the most beautiful real lace, finished frequently with long stole ends in front. A smart coat of this kind is made in silver-grey taffetas glace, and is fitted closely to the figure at the back, but is only semi-fitting in front, where it is arranged in a double-breasted shape and fastened with large buttons in crushed turquoise, mounted in oxidized silver. A deep cape-collar of old Venetian point lace gives great distinction to this grey silk coat, the more so as the lace is laid flatly over a second collar of emerald-green panne. The brilliant green of the panne makes a most effective back-ground for the beautiful ivory tint of the old Venetian lace.

Many preparations are being made already for what promises to be a very brilliant week at Cowes, and numbers of smart yachting gowns have been specially designed, ringing the changes once more on the inevitable red, white, and blue, always so much in evidence on the Solent yachts. A smart but practical yachting gown is made in fine white serge with one of those short skirts which are accepted this season as the most suitable style possible for all kinds of seaside and country frocks. The wide pleats which border the skirt all round, are headed by a band of white serge, braided with navy blue and gold. A similar band of blue and gold braiding on white finishes the skirt just below the waist, while the smartly cut bolero coat is adorned with a braided design in the same colours, but in a bolder design. The braiding passes down each side of the coat in front, and borders the wide sleeves. To complete the bodice there are full under-sleeves and a chemisette of Irish crochet lace, with a loosely knotted navy blue silk tie, and a wide waistbelt also of navy silk, tied in a bow on the left side. Should the weather be at all warm, coloured linen gowns flaked with white and trimmed with white strappings will be worn at Cowes, with hats carried out in the same linen, and quite simply trimmed with scarves of white muslin. Frocks in crash and in holland will be in evidence too, and cool-looking gowns in white canvas, with crimson leather belts and crimson ties to match.

Very pretty, too, for wearing with these linen gowns are the hats made entirely of white open-work embroidery, and filled in under the brim with inumerable little frills of Valenciennes lace.

Too much prosperity is said to make the gods envious, writes a "Society Butterfly." And Mr. George Wyndham, Chief Secretary for Ireland, bids fair to incur their displeasure, as he must certainly be reckoned among the most fortunate of men. Life has afforded him many good gifts—birth, brains, looks, money a-now-assured political career, and last but not least, a happy and prosperous marriage. His wife is one of the most interesting women in the three kingdoms, Lady Sibell Lumley was the youngest daughter of the ninth Lord Scarborough, and as a girl of nineteen married the late Lord Grosvenor, eldest son of the late Duke of Westminster, and one of the greatest "partis" of the seventies. The Lumleys are famed for their loveliness, and Lady Sibell was the most beautiful bride of 1874. The marriage lasted less than ten years. A cold caught out shooting, on a bitter January day, produced pneumonia, and in a few days Lord Grosvenor was dead at the early age of twenty-nine. There were three children—the present Duke of Westminster, Lady Beauchamp, and Lady Shaftesbury. The young widow lived in retirement for several years, devoting herself to the care of her little ones, and the interests of tenants and villagers. Her life was however, not lived out, and a fair future awaited her. She met Mr. George Wyndham then an extremely handsome man of twenty-five, a deep attachment ensued, and the marriage took place in 1887. Her friends declared that Mr. Wyndham's deep, dark blue eyes, shaded by long, dark eyelashes, found their way straight to her heart. They have one child, a boy—Master Percy Wyndham—now fourteen years old.

Lady Grosvenor has, perhaps, less definite beauty than her sisters, Lady Bradford and Lady Zetland; but her face is fascinating, full of thought, kindness, and intelligence. She is a clever woman; has read much, and counted among her friends many of the leading spirits in art, politics, and literature. Mediævalism has a curious attraction for this lady; and, united to a love of the beautiful, influences her whole life—even her religion. Lady Grosvenor loves and reverences the past, old colours and fashions, old beliefs and institutions. Her devotion to her home, Saighton Grange, is greatly founded on the fact that it was once a monastery, and she carefully preserves the still lingering traces of its peaceful inhabitants of long ago. She is a large-minded, large-hearted woman; and it seems an open secret that Ireland its people, faith, and future—possesses her warmest interest and sympathy. Music, painting, and gardening are among her every day amusements. She paints prettily on dress materials—silk, velvet, chiffon, or crepe de Chine—and will adorn an evening gown with wreaths of flowers, paint cushions, book-covers, and sometimes ecclesiastical properties. Lady Grosvenor's style of dress is quite her own, and artistic and original in the extreme. She designs many garments herself; and may be considered the inventor of the collarless gown, the "picture" blouse, and the mode of wearing priceless pearls, or a few big single jewels with simple serge, tweed, and cotton costumes. Saighton Grange, near Chester, is a delightful abode, with one of the most interesting gardens in England. The grounds are divided into portions. There is a lavender garden; one for bulbs another for roses, and—most charming of all—a Saints' garden, the flowers in which are supposed to blossom on the days set apart for certain saints. In it are veronicas, lilies, Christmas roses, &c.; and this little "garden of the good" is encompassed by dark, thick box hedges. The drawing-room windows look over the paved garden, a pretty fantasy with memories of the day when monks owned Saighton. High up in the old tower is a turret room—a favourite nook—once a schoolroom, now a boudoir.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, JULY 31.

IN the history of cycling, the name of Mr. T. H. Woollen, the chairman of the Birmingham Centre of the National Cyclists' Union during 1902-3, will occupy a prominent position, for few men have devoted such hard and honorary labours on behalf of wheelmen as he has. The recent concessions on the part of the railway companies with regard to the carriage of cycles and the acceptance of responsibility by them for damage or loss is mainly due to Mr. Woollen's labours and he stated recently that during negotiations with the companies he sent out no less than 6,000 letters and made over thirty special journeys to London. It is not likely that cyclists who are as a rule generous and open handed would allow Mr. Woollen's services to pass unrecognised and at the Crown Hotel Birmingham he was recently presented with an illuminated address and a handsome silver cigar case. He stated that the railway companies fully recognised the grievances of cyclists and that in time they would all be redressed.

The second batch of National Cyclist's Union Championships were decided on July 25th at Wembley field, and attracted an attendance of some 4000 spectators who were treated to some excellent racing more especially by S. Jenkins the professional and John Meredith the middle distance amateur. The four lap to the mile cinder track was not altogether to the taste of the Londoners who were more accustomed to up-to-date paths yet, A. S. Ingram repeated his performance of three years ago by carrying off the quartermiles amateur championship. The twenty-five miles amateur championship produced a field of fourteen starters and after a fine race the winner turned up in Leon Meredith who it will be remembered secured this year's race for the Carwardine Cup. In the professional championship the spectators were given some grand racing by S. Jenkins who won the quarter mile, one mile and five miles events in capital form.

Mr. S. F. Edge has addressed a letter to the Editor of the Autocar which in fairness to the British tyre industry should be widely circulated. He says inter alia Re my tyres in the Gordon-Bennett race. There have been an enormous number of wild statements to the effect that I think it will be as well that the matter should be put perfectly correctly once and for all. First I had no punctures. Secondly my tyres were never torn to pieces or destroyed in any way. The whole trouble was that the speeds of the 90 mm. tyres are not strong enough or large enough to stand the stress of a car running at eighty miles an hour. The actual tyres which came off are still quite suitable to use on racing cars up to eighty five miles per hour, but not higher speeds. Unfortunately no amount of practice either in England or Ireland prior to the race would have found this out as it was not until very high speeds were reached that the troubles occurred and this speed would not have been reached in the public roads which were not kept for racing. When I won the Gordon Bennett Cup last year I used an identical type of tyres but my last year car was not capable of developing the speed which my present one attains.

The team of amateur riders put forward by the Polytechnic C.C. possess the proud position of holding an unbeaten career, their victories against "All England" teams and teams representing the best amateurs of France, having always resulted in a victory for the Poly boys. But at the Anerley Bicycle Club's meeting at the Crystal Palace, on September 19th, when they are matched against a team representing "All England," it is half odds that their splendid record will be broken, or anyhow that they will only win by a bare margin of points. There are two or three good provincial riders about this year, who on the matter of speed are a match for Ingram Reel and company, and who will be found to be their English team. On speed they should win, but unfortunately they lack the head work which is displayed by the London men, and on this score may fail to get place.

M. Garin, who won the first stage of the Tour de France, from Nantes to Paris, and who also proved the winners of the contest when the total aggregates were made up is said to have won no less than £210 in prize money in this event besides bonuses etc., he might have received. It was a hard ride, but still the prize was worth striving for.

The liberties of dogs on the highways and the irresponsibility of their owners with regard to damage they may cause to cyclists are both tending to become a glorious dream and the day is rapidly approaching when the responsibility of dog owners will be fully recognised. Why dogs should have secured the privilege of enjoying peculiar rights of citizens on wheels by their wild rushes and maiming back it is difficult to perceive but aliens are not wanting to show that members of the canine family will have to mend their ways or else be a capital source of expense to their masters. A doctor at Newport who had been brought over by a play ful doggie belonging to a lady prosecuted her for not keeping the animal under proper control. After hearing evidence against the owner the magistrate inflicted a fine of 10s. and made an order for the dog to be in future kept under proper control.

While not approving of pavement riding on the public roads and still less when the performance is that of a women's, we must nevertheless give credit where credit is due, and chronicle the meritorious ride of Miss M. Foster. The record she attacked was the fifty miles Southern Roads record of 2 hr. 38 min. 18 sec. standing to the credit of Miss Palmer, and this she improved upon by no less than 6 min. 16 secs., riding well throughout behind the pacing of a motor cycle. The record time over the same course is 2 hrs. 21 min. 42 sec. just made by L. Meredith.

As long as cycle thieves experience such little difficulty in disposing of their booty, as long must wheelmen run the risk of having their machines stolen and by the number of thefts reported recently, the risk is considerable. The case with which thieves find unsuspecting purchasers is really surprising, and one cannot help thinking that in many cases the purchasers are aware that they are buying stolen property. A case just heard at the Notting Police Court is typical of many. Two youths having gained possession of a couple of machines rode from Lincoln to Newark, and there sold the machine, one to a man for 15s. and the other to a woman for 5s. Considering the machines were worth at least three pounds a piece, it is not surprising that the bench severely censured the man and woman for purchasing them at such a low figure.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE following passengers will proceed to-day by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer Massilia, to Marseilles and London:—

Somerset Major C W
Mathews Capt E A C
Hewat Col A H
Blyth Col F A
Nicholson Capt C L
Western Col I S K
Cole Capt R G
Smith Mr Sydney
Rutter Williamson Dr and Mrs J
Ewerin Mr A C
Clegg Mr R B
Gillan Rev D H
Smart Mr W W
Baird Major A W F
Sale Mrs and child
Waite a Lieut
Reuter Mr J
Pennell Mrs
Sale Mr E L
Le Maistre Mrs G H
Mayo Lt G L L
Laurie Mr G W
Hitchens Lt O D
Stuart Lt C Crawford
Peatman Mr G
Hughes Lt J C S
Woodward Lt G C
Eastment Dr G
Baird Mr T B
Comiskey Mr P
Hocking Mr J M
Allen Mr A
Crawford Mrs, Miss and child
Lawrie Mrs and Miss P B
B ll Mr W M

TENDERS for the Rangoon Municipal Loan were opened on Wednesday. Tenders at Rs. 104-8 will receive Rs. 79-5 per cent. and above that rate in full. The total amount of the tenders was Rs. 67,69,000, of which Rs. 50,04,000 was off red in Calcutta, and the balance Rs. 17,65,000 in Rangoon. These figures are unrepresented in connection with a Rangoon Municipal Loan.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MEETING AT POONA

PRESENTATION OF THE BUDGET.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

POONA, AUGUST 21.

A meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was held to-day at the Council Hall, Poona, H. E. the Governor presiding. There were also present: The Hon'ble Sir James Monteath, K C S I, M A, I C S; the Hon'ble Mr E M H Fulton, I C S; the Hon'ble the Advocate-General; the Hon'ble Meherban Narayanrao Govind alias Baba Saheb, Chief of Ichalkaranji; the Hon'ble Mr J Tate, M Inst C E; the Hon'ble Mr Ibrahim Rahimtoola; the Hon'ble Mr Hari Sitaram Dikshit, B A, L L B; the Hon'ble Mr P M Mehta, C I E, M A; the Hon'ble Mr W C Hughes, C I E, F K C, M Inst C E; the Hon'ble Mr S M Moses; the Hon'le Mr S W Edgerley, C I E, I C S; the Hon'ble Mr S Rebsch, M Inst C E; the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Chunilal, Venilal, C I E; the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Navrojee Dorabjee Khandalawala, B A, L L B; the Hon'ble Mr J

...ed at 47,75 estimated in the Budget and 4,04,03 and 4,26 realised in 901-1902.

...improvement, as the Budget chiefly under the ...ing heads :—

...Land Revenue.—97. The increase of 4,00 in ...Provincial Share is based upon mixed favour... ...agricultural conditions. The decrease of 4 ...under "Interest" which is a "nominal" book ...transaction, is due to lapses of loans to three dis... ...tricts. The special Imperial contribution of 4,00 ...(1900 plus 5,98 chiefly account for the increase ...under "First Allotment, &c."

...VIII. Assessed Taxes.—35, due chiefly to an im... ...provement in the collections in Bombay City.

...The chief decrease of revenue anticipated are under the following heads :—

...IV. Stamps.—3,86. The Budget followed the ...preceding year's Revised, which included a special ...credit on account of probate duty on a single ...estate. If this receipt be excluded, the realizations ...of 1901-1902 almost agree with the revised figure now adopted.

...VII. Interest.—1,46. The recoveries of interest ...on advances made to cultivators are expected to ...be low under the prevailing conditions, and the ...instalment due from a Native State has been post... ...poned. On the other hand, the previous year's ...arrears of interest (31) on securities of certain ...trust funds have been realized and included in ...the Revised Estimates.

Contributions from Local to Provincial.—1,33. The decrease is due to the inability of the Dist ict Local Boards of Ahmedabad and Ahmednagar to ...repay the amounts overdrawn by them up to the ...end of 1901-1902, and to the remission of the contri... ...bution of the District Local Board of Bijapur to... ...wards famine relief expenditure incurred by ...Government in 1896-1898.

The Revised Estimates indicates noticeable increases of expenditure under the following heads :—

12. Interest on ordinary debt.—1,61. Owing to the difficulty of estimating with accuracy the recoveries of interest-bearing and interest-free takavi advances, the mean balance of the Provincial Advance and Loan Account on which interest at 3½ per cent. is payable to the Government of India, was under-estimated in the Budget.

18. General Administration.—2,53 due to charges on account of the Delhi Coronation Darbar.

22. Miscellaneous.—10,80 of which 9,95 are due to larger remissions of takavi advances. The remainder is due to charges on account of the Coronation celebrations (19), and of a Police Committee appointed to prepare a statement of the needs of this Presidency for presentation to the Indian Police Commission, for which no provision was made in the Budget.

SAVINGS.

On the other hand, savings are anticipated under the following heads :—

3. Assignments and compensations.—1,02, of which 60 are due to smaller payments of the allowances of inamdars and other grantees and of warsanshan and devasthan allowances, and the remainder (42) is a nominal saving under a Alienations due to lapses of inams.

3. Land Revenue.—70, of which 43 are due to larger recoveries on account of establishments in foreign service. The remainder is the net result of (a) the transfer of funds to the Public Works Department out of the special provision of 1,08 made for administrative improvements, from which 85 have been assigned for the construction of village cnavdis under this head, (b) savings in the grants for the Government Photozincographic Office and the Jamrao Canal Colonisation, and in allowances to district and village officers, and (c) increased charges on account of officers on famine duty and of allowances to village executive officers, chiefly in connection with the famine.

11. Forest.—95, due partly to the curtailment of timber fuel and other operations chiefly in the Southern Circle and partly to the absence of officers on leave.

20. Police.—77 due mainly to savings in the charges for salaries and allowances under "District Executive Force," and for the sanitary police and private watchmen under "Presidency Police." The saving would have been still greater had it been known when the Revised Estimate was framed that the Bombay Municipality would pay as it actually did on 31st March 1903 the arrears (37) of its contribution towards the City Police expenses.

22. Education.—2,25, due mainly to the lapse of 2,31 (subsequently regranted) out of the special grant for additional expenditure mentioned in paragraph 4 and to the transfers of 2,56 to the Public Works Department and 32 to the head Contributions from Provincial to Local on account of educational buildings. Provision is made in the Revised for an additional expenditure of 24 on account of grants-in-aid by result for secondary schools, and of 12 on account of charges in connection with the Delhi Exhibition.

24. Medical.—229 which is due to a decrease of 1,56 in plague charges to the transfer of 57 to other heads for buildings &c., out of the special provision of 100 for additional expenditure and to smaller outlay anticipated under other sub-heads partly counterbalanced by an excess of 29 caused by the continuance of officers on famine duty for a longer period.

26. Scientific and other Minor Departments. —55, of which 21 are due to the provision for the Gazetteer work being only partially utilised. The chief items of the remaining savings are 10 on account of the purchase and maintenance of stallions in the Civil Veterinary Department, 8 on account of the Reporter on the Native Press, whose office has been amalgamated with the Oriental Translator's office, and 6 on account of charges for the Provincial Civil Service Examination, which was not held in the year.

45. Civil Works.—67. As stated in paragraph 4 the grant of 4,00 for the purchase of lands for the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital in Bombay was not utilised, and the saving would have been still larger but for transfers of grants between this and other heads chiefly on account of educational and medical institutions and accommodation for additional magistrates in Sind.

SECTION III.

EDUCATION.

This head is wholly Provincial. The revenue consists of school and college fees, and miscellaneous items including sale proceeds of books and small sums paid as contributions by municipalities and others. The expenditure comprises the cost of the teaching and inspecting staff for the various Government Colleges and Schools (other than Medical), grants-in-aid to municipal and other private institutions and other charges chiefly in connection with the payments of scholarships in colleges and schools the Reformatories and the Sind Book Depot. he figures are :—

	Actuals. 1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903. Budget.	Revised.	1903-1904. Budget.
Revenue	2,85	2,81	2,99	2,88	3,00	2,95
Expenditure ..	17,85	17,30	18,62	21,60	21,39	21,34

(a) The revenue Budget is normal.

(b) The expenditure Budgets for the last and current years include special provisions of 0,00 and 0,00 plus (3,30—85) respectively for expenditure in accordance with the recommendations of the Simla Educational Conference. The Budget for the last year also includes 2,56 for building grants allotted out of the special grant of 19,50 referred to in paragraph 4. If these special items be excluded the new Budget shows advance of 85, out of which 30 are set apart for building grants and the rest distributed over various items, such as the appointment of additional teachers and clerks, of an additional Professor to the Deccan College, and of a Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, the provision of the necessary furniture and apparatus in several schools and the College of Science, increased grants-in-aid to the Fergusson College, &c. The allotment for grants-in-aid by results to secondary schools has been raised by 40 and 14 are provided for two Inspectresses of Girls' Schools and for strengthening the staff of Practising Schools attached to certain Training Colleges.

The estimated expenditure of 27,34 shown above is exclusive of the following items which are provided under other heads for purposes more or less directly connected with education :—

4,95 for grants-in-aid to Local Board Schools ;

1,83 for the Grant Medical College and the Medical Schools at Poona, Ahmedabad and Hyderabad ;

58 for the construction and maintenance of Government educational buildings ;

24 for the Veterinary College in Bombay (exclusive of 23 borne by Imperial revenues on account of the salary and exchange compensation allowance of the Principal and Assistant Professor) ;

21 for allowances to Dakshina Fellows and others ;

6 for commissions to Scientific Societies ; and

7 for the Veterinary Class at Poona.

Total... 7,85

The total Provincial expenditure on educational objects in 1903-1904 is thus estimated at 35,19.

MEDICAL.

This also is a wholly Provincial head. The revenue consists chiefly of Medical School and College fees, Hospital and Lunatic Asylum receipts, and contributions. The expenditure includes provision for charges in connection with the suppression of the plague and the embarkation of pilgrims to the Hedjaz, and permanent charges for—

The Civil Medical Establishment, the maintenance of Government Hospitals and Lunatic Asylums and grants-in-aid to Municipal Dispensaries ;

The Sanitary and Vaccination Department, including the Port Health Officers of Bombay and Aden, and grants-in-aid to Village Sanitation Committees ;

The maintenance of the Grant Medical College and the Medical Schools at Poona, Ahmedabad and Hyderabad ; and

The office of the Chemist Examiner to Government.

The figures are :—

	Actuals. 1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903. Budget.	Revised.	1903-1904. Budget.
Revenue	11,58	1,78	1,92	1,64	2,10	2,10
Expenditure ..	29,42	31,04	19,60	25,07	22,73	22,01

(a) The revenue Budget practically follows the last year's Revised which shows an increase in fees at the Grant Medical College and in receipts from paying patients at the Hospitals and Lunatic Asylums.

(b) Compared with the Revised the provision for plague expenditure in the Budget is 1,03 short chiefly due to the anticipated recovery of 135 on account of plague prophylactic supplied to the Government of the Punjab. If the provision for plague be restricted and allowance made for the absence of indirect famine charges in 1903-1904, the Budget exceeds the Revised by 83, which represents mainly the cost of various improvements, such as grants-in-aid of nursing arrangements at certain hospitals, and, increase of grants to municipal dispensaries, of the pay and strength of the Hospital Assistant Class, and of clerical and medical establishments and contract grants of Hospitals, and Lunatic Asylums. A part of the increased cost is provided from the allotment of 39 made under this head out of the special grant of 3,50.

POLITICAL.

This is a head of expenditure only. The Provincial charges consist of the Kathiawars, Cutch, Mahi Kantha, Palanpur, Kolhapur, Southern Maratha Country and a few minor Agencies. The figures are :—

	Actuals. 1899-1900	1900-01	1901-02	1902-1903. Budget	Revised.	1903-1904. Budget.
Expenditure,	3,95	4,34	4,21	3,96	4,36	4,08

Increased provision on account of payments to officers of other Provinces explains the difference between the last and current year's Budgets, the Revised being high partly for this reason and partly because of smaller contributions anticipated on account of officers in foreign service. Out of the special grant of 3,50 a sum of 32 is assigned under this head for increased charges in connection with the reorganization of the Superior Political Service. The Budget also provides for the revision of certain establishments in foreign service in Kathiawar, which has been sanctioned at the expense of Local Funds.

XXI SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS—

Except charges for the superior officers of the Civil Veterinary Department, for the preservation and translation of ancient manuscripts and for the census and the ethnographical survey, all receipts and expenditure under this head are Provincial. The figures are :—

	Actuals. 1899-1900	1900-1901	1901-1902	1902-1903. Budget.	Revised.	1903-1904. Budget.
Revenue	29	29	33	33	31	29
Expenditure ..	1,77	1,97	2,01	2,47	1,92	2,44

The receipts and charges connected with the Commercial Certificates and the Secondary Teachers' Examinations are now transferred to the head Education.

(a) The revenue Budget is practically normal.

(b) The absence from the Budget of charges which are now amalgamated with those on account of the office of Oriental Translator to Government and of those for the Provincial Service Examination is more than counterbalanced by the increased provision for the cost of revising the Bombay articles of the Imperial Gazetteer as the whole salary of the officer engaged on the work is now debited to this head, for the temporary strengthening of the staff of the Director of Agriculture, and for special repairs to instruments pertaining to the Maharaja Takhatsinghji Observatory.

MISCELLANEOUS.

This head is partly Provincial and partly Imperial. The revenue Budget is a reputation of the last year's Budget, the Revised being high chiefly on account of larger credit of unclaimed deposits. The expenditure Budget includes 200 against 15,93 and 25,91 in the last years original and revised estimates respectively on account of remissions of takavi advances. In other respects the Budget follows the last years estimates with an additional provision of 13 under Rents, Rates and Taxes on account of certain Government buildings in Bombay and with the omission of the charges on account of the Coronation celebrations and of a Special Police Committee which affected the Revised.

IRRIGATION.

The receipts and charges on account of the Gokak Canal 1st section and Storage Works are the only Provincial Items under this head. The last years Revised is repeated in the Budget the increase over the last years estimate being due to special repairs to various works on the Canal.

CIVIL WORKS.

The Provincial accounts under this head include ...ounts received and expended by the Public Works Department and by Civil Officers in connection with Provincial works of public improvement and communications and departmental buildings. The revenue is chiefly derived from road tolls, rents and sale proceeds of buildings, produce of old materials tools and plant, and collections under the Bombay Highway Act.

(a). The receipts from road tolls are mainly responsible for the differences between the Public Works Revenue Budget and last year's estimates.

(b). The expenditure Budget includes the special grants of 10,00 and 4,00 referred to in paragraph 7. The remaining provision of 39,63 is distributed as follows :—

ORIGINAL WORKS.

Civil Buildings	6,27	
Communications.....	1,15	
Miscellaneous Public Improvements...	1	
Reserve	24	
		7,65

REPAIRS.

Civil Buildings	4,00	
Communications.....	7,77	
Miscellaneous Public Improvements...	23	
		12,00
Establishments.....		9,05
Total and plant		31
Total...		29,03

Out of the provision for Original Works (7,65 minus 23 for reserve), 158 are for minor works, 61 are for new works, such as the Police Hospital and Telang Memorial Students' Quarters in Bombay City and Segregation Camps and Hospitals, and the rest are intended for works in progress namely the Branch Carriage House at the Prince's Dock Court-houses at Nasik and Sukkur, Prisons at Karachi and Sukkur conversion of the Gaekwars Haveli at Ahmedabad into a Police Station Central Vaccination Depot in Bombay, and several roads.

(c) The estimates for the Civil Department are normal.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

This head comprises the contributions between Provincial revenues and District Local Funds. The revenue Budget provides for normal contributions towards the cost of vaccination establishments and certain medical institutions and public works, and for the refund (20) of temporary grants-in-aid of the balances of the District Local Boards of Ahmedabad and Ahmednagar, the Kumar Board being about to pay only 10 against 17 due to Government and the latter disbursing its debt in full.

(b) The expenditure Budget provides mainly for :—Grants to Local Fund Schools 4,90, Grants in lieu of one-anna cess on excise 1,55 Grants to Local Fund Dispensaries 4,4 Grants to Local Public Works 18 Grants for village water-supply 10.

The difference between the Budget and last year's estimates is due to the absence of the special grant of 7,50 made in 1902-1903 to fourteen District Boards and of the grant for 32 transferred in the Revised from the head Education on account of school buildings, and, to smaller provision made this year for village water supply and public works, which, however, has since been supplemented by the transfer of 3 from other heads. More than 3,00 were spent on village water-supply from Imperial funds during the recent famine period.

The grant of 7,50 mentioned above is being utilized for the following objects :—1,10 for the construction, repairs and equipment of school buildings, for reopening schools and for recouping the balances of the Educational Section of the Local Funds which had been depleted during the famine; 2,45 for work of general utility(c) for buildings and repairs to roads and 05 for improvement of water-supply), and for strengthening the financial position of the general Section of the Local Funds ; and 50 for the construction, repairs and equipment of medical and veterinary dispensaries. Total... 7,50.

SECTION IV.

Incorporated Local Funds.

The revenue and expenditure of the three Incorporated Local Funds which are under the control of Government are shown below :—

		Actuals. 1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903. Budget.	Revised.	1903-1904. Budget.
Steam Boiler Inspection Fund.	(Revenue...	50	51	91	45	52	47
	(Exp'diture	43	41	41	43	243	46
Government Central Book Depot Fund.	(Revenue ..	99	91	65	98	1,00	388
	(Exp'diture	1,29	90	63	95	82	0
Sind Village Cess Fund.	(Revenue...	4,65	4,41	4,77	5,00	4,55	4,70
	(Exp'diture	5,37	5,08	5,09	5,63	5,32	5,80

The Budget under the first head is normal, the Revised for 1902-1903 on the revenue side being high owing partly to the recovery of Boiler Inspection fees at the old rate and partly to an increase in the number of candidates for Engineers' Examination.

The Budget of Book Depot Fund also is normal, the large variation from last year's expenditure estimates being chiefly on account of charges for the purchase and publication of books.

The estimated decrease of the village cess revenue in Sind in the current and last years is attributed to less favourable inundations. The difference between the expenditure Budgets is due to increased provision for strengthening the revenue establishments employed on the Jamrao Canal Colonization Officer, partly counterbalanced by the reduction of the provision for Police establishments to the current scale of expenditure. The Revised for last year is low owing to savings anticipated in charges connected with the Colonization project and the Police re-establishments.

The revenue and expenditure of the other Incorporated Local Funds, which are administered by the Local Boards constituted under Bombay Act II of 1884, are shown in Appendix C. The details of their working are published in an Annual Administration Report and their financial operations call for no comment as, they are not controlled directly by Government and do not fall within the scope of Provincial finance.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

The Financial Statement for the current year is necessarily of a routine nature and calls for few general comments or explanations. As forecasted in the last, the term, originally fixed, of the sixth Provincial Settlement expired on 31st March 1902, but from the first year of it the finances have been entirely disorganized by famine and plague, and it has never been more than a convenient arrangement of accounts. The shares of revenue and the assignment originally fixed could not meet the expenditure and the balance, whatever it might be, had to be met from the Imperial Exchequer. When the term closed the state of affairs was such as to make it impossible to fix standards of either revenue or expenditure on which a new settlement could reasonably be based and for this reason and also because the general question of revising the principles on which Provincial Settlements are based was under consideration it was deemed necessary to continue the 31st March 1902 the arrangement which has prevailed since 1st April 1897. The seasons have been improving and with the improvement the deficits or excesses of ordinary expenditure over ordinary income have gradually been becoming smaller. But we have not yet reached a state of prosperity or recovery from the effects of past disasters. Even if the coming harvests be good, we have now reason to hope, we do not expect to be able to make ends meet in the current year, and the Government of India have continued a measure of assistance similar to that given in the past year. They not only meet the excess of ordinary expenditure over ordinary income, so as to enable the administration to be maintained in the state of efficiency which it had reached and the prescribed balances to be kept, but they provide for improvements involving recurring charges, which are being carried out in respect of executive and judicial establishments, education and medical relief, and make a special grant of 10 lakhs to accelerate the progress in public works which had been much retarded in adverse years. The nature of these improvements has been stated in some detail in foregoing paragraphs. We are thus already getting data for standards of expenditure and if the current and ensuing seasons are favourable we hope to be able to fix standards of revenue on which can be based a settlement calculated, if adverse conditions do not speedily recur, to promote the prosperity of the Presidency in a greater degree than even past settlements have done.

The next speaker was Mr. Khandalawala who expressed his satisfaction at the liberal provision of tagavi grants to ryots, and hoped that Government would continue to make such advances pending the establishment of agricultural banks with a view to save ryots from the clutches of the sowkars. He also expressed satisfaction at the provision made for buildings for the subordinate judges' courts, and hoped that provision would be made for more such buildings in the future.

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta remarked that the financial administration of the Bombay Presidency was practically in the hands of the Government of India, and the result was that all the legitimate developments to which it was entitled in the course of the past several years had stagnated and had been stopped. He urged that the plague expenditure of Bombay be treated as an Imperial question, and Government should contribute a fair share towards it. He further urged the Government to take over the Police charges from the Bombay Municipality and throw on the latter the cost of the medical relief and primary education on an equitable basis. He concluded his remarks by replying at length to the remarks made last year by the Hon. Mr. Lely regarding the agricultural banks.

THE HON. MR. IBRAHIM RAHIMTULLA.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla said :—Your Excellency,—It is satisfactory to note as pointed out in the concluding remarks of the financial statement, that while improvement in the seasons the deficits or excesses of ordinary expenditure over ordinary income have gradually been becoming smaller, and that with the continuance of favourable seasons we may very soon attain normal conditions in our finances. The current Provincial Settlement, which has been extended to the end of 1905, has proved purely nominal. We have been working entirely as a department of the Government of India, drawing upon them for all our requirements, ordinary and extraordinary beyond the income allotted to us under the current Provincial Settlement. We have been expressing our thanks to the Government every year for the liberality with which they have been coming forward to supplement our resources, but it appears to me that working on a system like the present, such a contingency is inevitable. If the administration of the Presidency is to be maintained in a state of efficiency no important reduction in expenditure is possible, especially when the Government of India, in fixing the settlement, carefully investigate all major items on the expenditure side, and allow only such amounts under different heads as are really very necessary. If, therefore, during the currency of a Provincial Settlement the income for any one year falls short of what one has taken into calculation through unfavourable season or otherwise, or if any large an unforeseen charges have to be met, we have practically no other alternative but to appeal for help to headquarters. That we have been obliged to prefer such appeals every year during the currency of the existing settlement goes without saying because of plague and famine. And if the same has to be undertaken in our income adopted in future such appeals will become rather the rule than the exception. I am glad to notice that the honourable member in charge of the finances of the Presidency is fully alive to this aspect of the question and is actively engaged in collecting data with a view to securing a settlement for Bombay "calculated to promote the prosperity of the Presidency in a greater degree" than in the past. May I take this opportunity of pointing out to him that he should strive his utmost to fix in the enquiries at present in progress standards of expenditure and of revenue on a basis which would not impede the Presidency's progress even "if adverse conditions do speedily recur." In my opinion these standards should be fixed on such a basis as to have a reasonable margin against adverse conditions. In a country where we have to depend mainly if not entirely on seasonable rainfall and with an experience such as we have had of the uncertainty of it, it behoves us to provide for almost to put our finances on such a footing as not to be appreciably affected by unfavourable seasons. It is only in this way that we can maintain uniform progress all round. I have been emboldened to make these observations because "the general question of revising the principles on which Provincial Settlements are based is under consideration" at present and I fully rely upon the Hon. the Finance Member doing his best for the interests of the Presidency.

MEDICAL RELIEF IN BOMBAY.

In looking over the detailed figures for medical relief for the City of Bombay, one finds that there is no appreciable increase in the amount spent during the past several years. The demand for medical relief has been increasing enormously and practically no provision has been made by Government to meet it. For years past they have been providing about two and a half lakhs net for this purpose, which is obviously inadequate to meet the requirements of the city. When arrangements were made to determine what charges and revenue were to be considered local as against provincial, it was decided that three fourths of the cost of the City Police were to be met annually by the Municipality and that Government, besides providing for the remainder of the police charges were to defray all expenses in connection with medical relief. At that time the Municipal share of the City Police charges fluctuated about to more than 9 lakhs while medical relief cost Government about the same amount. Subsequent to this adjustment Government decided that the City Police force must be largely increased to meet the requirements of a growing city and notwithstanding the protests of the Corporation has been increased to such an extent that an annual expenditure of over 5 lakhs has been thrown on the Corporation. I have no hesitation admitting that with this large increase the police force has rendered a high piece of service, but if the appeals of both of the City demanded a large increase in the police force, did it not also demand a corresponding increase in free medical relief? One of the reasons urged by Government for the proposed increase in the police force was the growth of the industrial population of Bombay, a population which to my mind, is to more urgent want of free medical relief, rather than police surveillance. If this point is conceded, and I do not see how it can be contested this case for making adequate provision for it at once becomes obvious. Considering the question from another point of view, one cannot help asking whether, having regard to the adjustment of charges between the Government and the corporation referred to previously Government are justified in limiting their expenditure on medical relief to approximately the same figure when in the meantime they have compelled the Corporation to more than double their liability for police charges. Should there not be a corresponding increase in the item of medical relief for the city? That the present hospital accommodation in the City is totally inadequate is a fact which cannot be disputed and that it urgently requires supplementing and expanding is clearly apparent. It is needless to point out here and to be refused additional assistance for want of accommodation in the existing hospitals and that they have been obliged to seek shelter in the epidemic diseases hospital. I will leave it to you, Sir, to consider what the effect on public health and the growth of epidemic diseases must be. Will not Government be pleased to consider the matter in a sympathetic spirit and provide larger amount for this purpose in the future? I notice that one of the special grants aggregating 10 lakhs is to be spent by the Government of India, 4 lakhs have been allotted for the purchase of land for the extension of the Grant Medical College, the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital and Chemical Laboratory in Bombay. This is satisfactory, but what of the provision for the recurring increase in the permanent expenditure of the hospitals in Bombay. Government are, no doubt aware that the present able and energetic Sanitary Officer for the City of Bombay is strongly of opinion that free medical relief should be extensively provided all throughout the City, with the double object of saving life and securing efficient and accurate registration of births and deaths. It is obvious that without such an accurate registration it is difficult to devise efficient measures for reducing the mortality in the City of Bombay. The matter ought to be carry great weight and it is therefore necessary that the question of free medical relief should once for all be put outside the pale of controversy between Government and the Corporation. The Corporation has authorized the Health Officer to put in force tentatively his scheme for accurate registration keeping the question of the liability for free medical relief open for future adjustment but I think the scheme cannot have full trial until the liability of the Municipality is fixed. It is therefore necessary that Government should in view of the arrangement arrived at and referred to previously either authorize the Health Officer to incur on their account all expenditure that he may consider necessary for providing free medical relief on an adequate scale or appoint a Joint Committee to go thoroughly into the question of the final adjustment and incidence of the charges for free medical relief and the City Police. In view of the health conditions of the City it is very necessary that the question should be taken in hand at once and brought to a speedy solution.

BUILDING FINES.

I am glad to notice that the Salsette rules in regard to building fines are being freely extended to other parts of the Presidency. These rules appear to be satisfactory except in regard to the condition of the 99 years' lease. Of course everything depends upon the manner in which the market value, for the purposes of the enhanced assessment, is determined in each case. I proceed on the assumption that proper care is taken in settling a reasonable market value, and in that case there would be no ground for complaint except in regard to the period of the lease. I do not know on what grounds the period is fixed nor why any period whatever has to be fixed. It has been pointed out to me that the reason for fixing the period is that Government do not wish to forego their share of the appreciation in value of the land diverted to building purposes. I can easily understand that there would be considerable force in this argument, if Government were not levying the enhanced assessment on the full market value of the area actually built upon. But such is not the case. They charge a full rate of interest on the full market value, which means that instead of getting the full market value of the day though they obtain a return of 4 per cent. on such value. This ought to be considered amply sufficient. An intending builder has at present to acquire the site for his building not at the agricultural value of it, but at a considerably high rate as a building site, and has, besides, to pay a rent at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the value of the area actually built upon, as determined by the Collector, and, an increased assessment 1-40th of the market value of the whole of his compound. And as if this was not sufficient penalty, he has also to accept a fifty years' lease, remaining at the mercy of the collectors of Government to enhance the assessment to any figure they may please. Can any one imagine any large number of people coming forward to invest their money in landed property of these conditions? Property clogged with such conditions of future is not easily saleable, and comparatively few people can be found willing to permanently invest their capital in it. The result is that building operations are restricted and the necessary expansion of towns, suburbs and health resorts is prevented. I am of opinion that Government should consider this matter in a liberal spirit and should encourage the building of new sites by even offering, if need be, substantial concession. If the introduction of the system strongly urged by Government the desirability of removing the conditions of the lease and permanently alienating the land subject to payment of the full market value for the area actually built upon and one-tenth of the value of the compound either in cash or on a 4 per cent basis on the distinct condition that should any part of the compound be diverted to building purposes at any time in the future, the full building fine on the then market value of the site shall be leviable. Such an arrangement would protect the interests of Government as well as those of the investors and would furnish that encouragement to building operations which is so very necessary to the health of the Presidency. What does it matter if a few thousand acres out of the millions of acres of agricultural land in the Presidency are permanently alienated for building purposes on payment to Government of the full market value of the same either in cash or on a 4 per cent. basis? The question of the reduced assessment on the area utilized as a compound does not arise, as a special condition is attached to it viz., that it shall always be maintained as an open space. Apart from these considerations, let us examine what it is that Government would lose, in acceding to my suggestion, even on the assumption that Government are entitled to share in the appreciation of the value of land so alienated 50 years hence. Even computing such appreciation on a liberal scale, the present value thereof could not but be insignificant. In view of the great desirability of encouraging building operations in all the parts of the Presidency, is it too much to ask Government to forego this claim and remove the one big obstacle in the way? I trust Government will extend sympathetic consideration to the points urged and issue orders dropping the condition of the lease.

COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Last year I urged upon Government the desirability of making primary education free and compulsory and suggested that a beginning might be made with the City of Bombay. I acknowledged the difficulties in the way and contended myself with urging that the time had come when the matter should be taken into serious consideration. The manifold advantages of a general spread of primary education are too well known and it is therefore quite unnecessary to dilate upon them. The point to be considered and discussed is whether the time has come for a beginning to be made in this direction. I will at once admit that there is considerable room for difference of opinion on the subject but what strikes me most forcibly is whether it would ever be considered that such time has arrived. I am afraid that there will always be people who would consider that the time is "not yet." and if we wait till a unanimous opinion is formed we will have to wait for ever. When the acknowledged advantages of a general spread of primary education are manifold and numerous, it behoves us at least to bestow careful consideration on the ways and means of bringing it about, the difficulties in the way and how best to meet them. Free and compulsory primary education in India could only be undertaken tentatively and as an experiment, and will have to feel our way at every forward step we take. I would therefore urge that instead of waiting indefinitely for a more unanimous opinion on the subject, Government should carefully consider the desirability of making a beginning in this direction. Let the question be fully and freely discussed from all standpoints, let the public have an opportunity of expressing its opinion, let all the difficulties pointed out in the course of such discussion be carefully considered, and then a mature decision arrived at. In my opinion the best way would be make a begining with free and compulsory education in one of the advanced wards or sections of the City of Bombay as an experiment and to see how it actually works. The experience we shall derive by this means will be invaluable. If we find that there are unsurmountable difficulties in the way the experiment can by a stroke of the pen be abandoned. If, on the other hand, we find it working with reasonable success, we can gradually extended it to other parts of the City. When free and compulsory primary education is introduced all throughout the city of Bombay—and it will take several years to do so—we shall have sufficient data to consider how best to apply it to other parts of the Presidency. It is a plant of very slow growth, and all I desire at present is to place it in a position to begin the growth. During the last two years, I have been bringing to the notice of your Excellency the great desirability of propounding a comprehensive scheme, inconjunction with the Corporation, for providing sanitary schoolhouses for the City of Bombay, and it is gratifying to notice that your Lordship has taken up the question and has appointed a representative committee to consider and report on the subject. The best thanks of the citizens of Bombay are due to your Excellency for taking up in earnest a question of such vital importance to the well-being of the rising generation, a question of which has been hanging fire for the last eight years. I trust deliberation of the committee will result in the submission of a workable scheme and that that the actual work of construction will be taken in hand as speedily as possible.

THE HON'BLE MR. SETALVAD.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Setalvad said :—Your Excellency,—The Financial Statement just presented shows again an estimated deficit of no less than 20, 9700 when the ordinary revenue and ordinary expenditure are taken into account, and the difficulty will be tided over only by a special contribution by the Imperial Government in aid of the Provincial Balance. We have been thus living on the bounty of the Imperial Government, for several years past, and will have to continue doing so unless by the next Provincial Contract, the settlement of which is deferred to 1905, the Government is able to secure more liberal allotments of revenue for provincial purposes. And I do trust that the Bombay Government will strive their utmost to secure very liberal allotments indeed, for largely increased expenditure is urgently needed under various heads. For instance, coming to the head of education, although it is gratifying that the Government of India have been giving this Government the recurring grant of six lakhs of rupees and other special contributions, I feel strongly that a much larger increase of expenditure is needed on all heads of education, and I trust that when the next Provincial Contract is settled in 1905 the Government will strenuously urge for a much large allotment of revenue than at present in order to enable them to put education in this Presidency on a proper footing. The average expenditure per head of population on all branches of education is only annas 2 and 3 pies from public funds and annas 2 and pies 8 from private funds. Of the total expenditure on Collegiate education in 1901-1902 the State bore 39·3 per cent and private funds bore 60·7 per cent, while in 1896-97 the proportion was 47 and 53 per cent., respectively. The working of our present system of higher education has of late received considerable attention, and legislation on the matter will possibly be undertaken by the Supreme Government. But I am firmly convinced that nothing will succeed in putting higher education on a sound basis unless the Colleges are maintained in a state of high efficiency. And in order to attain the object the Government College must be adequately equipped, manned, and maintained as model Colleges. Look at the Chief Government College, the Elphinstone College at Bombay. The number of students attending that College has more than doubled in the last 25 years—the number last term being 315—and there is very inadequate provision for meeting the growing requirements. You have now only four European professors generally reduced to 3, sometimes to 2, by absence on furlough or other duty, and four Indian professors. While in 1878 with the number of pupils only half of what we have now the College had five full-time and two half-time European professors, besides Indian professors. The classes are very big and unwieldy, and it is impossible for the professors to take that interest in the individual students which is necessary. An increase in the number of professors, both European and Indian, of high academic qualifications, is therefore urgently needed. Moreover, the absence of adequate provision for the teaching of science at the first Government College in the Presidency cannot be too strongly condemned. The great importance of scientific education has been more and more recognised, and the University have adopted highly specialised courses in chemistry and physics at the higher examinations. And still the Elphinstone College can boast of no chemical laboratory worth the name and no whole time professor of chemistry. The two private colleges on the other hand the Xavier and the Wilson have competent professors of chemistry and physics and they possess good laboratories and the University every year has to look to these laboratories and not the miserable one at the Elphinstone College for the purposes of their examinations. It is high time that the Chief Government College at the Presidency town should be thoroughly equipped with professors and laboratories and maintained as a Model College. Then again the present state of the accommodation for the resident students of that College demands the immediate attention of Government. The present residential quarters are now completely hemmed in and shut out from the west by the huge buildings erected by the lessees of the City Improvement Trust. One can have no adequate idea of the great mischief done to these residential quarters by the building operations of the Trust in that locality unless one goes to the spot and inspects the quarters. And although I am aware that your Excellency will be leaving these shores in a few days, and have hardly any time to spare from your numerous engagements, I do venture to appeal to your Excellency to pay a visit to the Elphinstone College residential quarters before your departure, for I am sure that if your Excellency visited the quarters your Excellency will be pleased to leave to your successor a strong recommendation to give immediate attention to this matter. My honourable friend, Mr. Robsch, is perhaps not aware, and he will be agreeably surprised to learn that he has already been immortalised in this connection. I happened last week to pay a visit to these residential quarters and I found that the little space left between the quarters and the huge mass of buildings on the Trust land in front was christened by the students, some styling it the Robsch Street and others who were not prepared to allow the grandiloquent appelation of street to a little strip, a few feet in breadth, styled it the Robsch Gully. Regrettable though the present state of things is, and though there are many ways of improving the present quarters by a readjustment of the internal arrangements, I understand that there is a pressing demand for additional quarters, as the number of students applying for residential accommodation has considerably increased of late years, and many have to be refused admission owing to want of space. It is desirable, therefore, that there should be no further delay in erecting the Telang Memorial quarters. I believe a site on the Colaba Causeway, and in close proximity to the present quarters, has been selected for the purpose. I trust the work will be taken in hand immediately and pushed through as quickly as possible. I also trust that in order to provide for future expansion and needs Government will consider the advisability of not allowing the land between the plot so allotted for the Telang quarters and the police quarters that are now being built to be kept vacant. The Public Works Budget shows that the Government grant towards the Telang Memorial quarters is to be only Rs. 10,000 while the memorial funds come to Rs. 32,000. If I am not mistaken, it was at one time understood that Government were to contribute an equal amount. Turning to the mofussil, it gives me considerable pleasure to recognise that Government have done a good deal for the Deccan Colleges and I see from the Financial Statement that it is proposed to give one additional professor to that College. That college has been singularly fortunate in having a succession of eminent professors, and when one contemplates its extensive buildings and grounds and its beautiful surroundings and the large sums spent by Government on that College one cannot but feel dissatisfied at the great disadvantages under which the Elphinstone College has to labour. But while Government have treated the Deccan liberally, I regret I am unable to say the same thing about the province of Gujarat. I am one of those who have always thought that instead of leaving the maintenance of the Gujarat College to the resources of a private committee supplemented by a Government grant of Rs. 10,000, Government should themselves maintain a fully equipped college for Gujarat. For unless this is done it will not be possible to maintain that College in a proper state of efficiency. When some time back I stated in one of my letters to the "Times of India" that the Gujarat College was miserably equipped, the Principal of that College resented the suggestion. I quite admit that the College has now got a good building and residential quarters, but look at the salaries of the staff. They have the principal who is professor of English drawing Rs. 600 rising to Rs. 800; four professors, of Mathematics, Sanskrit, Science, and History, respectively, drawing Rs. 200, rising to Rs. 300; one professor of Persian drawing Rs. 200 and one professor of French drawing Rs. 150 to Rs. 200. Is it possible on these salaries and with no chances of promotion in the department to secure the services of really first-class men? The funds permit of the employment of only one European professor on a salary not sufficient to attract a person of very high academic attainments from England, and that too by paying miserable salaries to the rest of the staff. I am one of those who think that it is not desirable to man a College entirely by Indians, but that it is necessary to have some European professors at every College, but that very great care should be taken in selecting them so as to secure, as far as possible, the best European talent available. Then where are the funds for Providing the necessary laboratory, both chemical and physical, for the Gujarat College? No wonder the Principal in his report for the year 1902-1903, reviewing the results, says :—"Apparently, we have never in our history succeeded in getting a first-class in the B. A." The Principal says in another part of the same report :—"If the quality of the education we impart is to be improved our income ought to be considerably increased." I have, your Excellency, anxiously thought over the future of the Gujarat College, and I find no other solution but that Government should take it over and maintain it as a Government College for the province

M. A. P. IN THE GREEN ROOM.

The gallery is not an entirely objectionable institution. Like the curate's egg at the Bishop's "some parts of it are very good." On Sir Henry Irving's last night at Drury Lane, which was also the last of the Dante's, the gallery was exceedingly sweet and attentive throughout, and at the end of the performance, as Sir Henry in the picturesque robes of the Italian poet, was finishing a graceful little speech in acknowledgment of favours received both before and behind the curtain, an occupant of a gallery seat shouted down, Good luck to you, old mate, wherever you go! There was nothing remarkable about the words themselves, they probably represented the thoughts of everyone present. But the voice in which they were thundered down was perhaps the loudest that had ever been heard in Drury Lane Theatre, and drew an extensive rippling of titters from those in the house who were at first clearly startled by it.

The gallery, however, has not always been tenderly disposed towards the great actor, and Sir Henry can remember, and remebering forgive many a disturbance from the gods that has not borne with it the truest note of peace and goodwill. Five-and-twenty years ago or more (I should be inclined to decide on more), when Irving was making his first appearance as Robert Landry in the Dead Heart, the actor received a very unpleasant shock indeed from one of his "kind friends in the regions above. Having had a shave and a wash and brush-up after his escape from the Bastille, where he had been imprisoned in the deepest dungeon for many long years, Landry went home to his old place only to find that his wife, thinking him dead, had married his enemy, the Abbe Latour. It was upon this discovery that the actor stood forward in an attitude descriptive of gloomy despair and said, My heart is dead! A wicked wag in the gallery, with his mind running upon a popular if ungramatical street inquiry of the day, called down to the stricken Landry: And how's your poor feet?

The sombre tragedy of Edgar of Ravenswood wound up one evening at the Lyceum to the accompaniment of a frivolous remark, not from the gallery, but from the stalls. The play ended in a tableau in which not a single word was spoken. It was the silent picture of the fate of Edgar of Ravenswood. Sir Henry Irving, as Edgar, was supposed to have sunk through the quicksands on his horse, leaving only his red-feathered cap above the treacherous surface to show how far he had gone. On the left of the picture stood the intense and grandly-rugged William Mackintosh, in the character of the old servant; his face wide-eyed and wide-mouthed in a voiceless panic, and his arms stretched wildly out towards the spot where his master had gone down, as if even then the old man would be carried forward by love and loyalty to a hopeless attempt at rescue at the certain cost of his own life. As if all this were not thrillingly dramatic and impressive enough, there was the blood-red sun sinking in a grey sky over the sea beyond, and throwing its last feeble rays across the sands where Edgar of Ravenswood had ridden, according to prophecy, down to his death. Yet, as the dark funeral curtain—the final curtain with a vengeance!—began slowly to cover up this pathetic picture inch by inch, a lady in the stalls, who had evidently been paying little attention to the play, asked in a loud voice of the man beside her as she fluttered her programme in the direction of the dead hero's feathered cap, Why, whatever's that? And her companion answered as loudly, but certainly with ready verbal wit, Headgear of Ravenswood!

The Rev. Forbes Phillips encouraged by the success of his For church or Stage? is writing another play. This news is more interesting to playgoers than to dramatists, but for the latter there is perhaps not a little information of importance in the following account of the Vicar of Gorleston's experience of something really novel in the way of claimants. It will be remembered that the clerical hero of For Church or Stage? nearly went to the dogs with an actress with whom he became infatuated, and that he was rescued from this undesirable fate by the strong will of the woman herself. Well, when a certain clergyman read of the story of the Vicar of Gorleston's play, he claimed that the preacher-playwright had dramatised an incident of his own career—only that, as the claimant somewhat strangely confessed, he did not nearly go to the dogs but quite!

The reverend gentleman of real life who went one better than the Vicar of Gorleston's hero made known his intentions to injunct the Rev. Forbes Phillips and Mrs. Brown Potter a couple of months ago. But no serious notice was taken of his fearsome communications, in some of which he desired to be compensated to the modest extent of £10,000, and neither Mrs. Brown Potter, who was to be prevented from running the Vicar's play, nor the Vicar, who was to hand over the £10,000, has heard a word more about the matter. It is charitably supposed by the Vicar of Gorleston and Mrs. Brown Potter that the strange claimant is not in the best of mental health and that he has made this claim against the Rev. Forbes Phillips, and these serious charges against his own character, in one those fits of eccentricity which induce an innocent man sometimes to confess to the commission of a mysterious murder. Still, the matter is worth recording, for if the reverend and self-confessed offender against Society and the Church had seriously brought his actions and won them, a dramatist's life would be like that of the policeman in The Pirates of Penzance—not a happy one.

The success of Cousin Kate at the Haymarket has brought for its clever young author, Mr. Hubert Henry Davies, a commission from Messrs. Harrison and Maude to write them another play. As the succes of Mrs. Gorringe's Necklace, which is to be reproduced at the new Theatre in September, resulted for the author in a similar compliment from Sir Charles Wyndham, it may safely be concluded that Mr. Davies feeling a bit lucky as well as busy. Before the appearance—and the disappearance!—of Mrs. Gorringe's Necklace, the name of Hubert Henry Davies, as the name of a playwright, was comparatively unknown. But a few brief months have done wonders, and to-day the father of Cousin Kate and the founder, but not the finder, of Mrs. Gorringe's Necklace is one of London's favourite and established authors.

Mr. Davies' very first play was produced in San Francisco nearly four years back. It was called A Dream of Love, and it was a labour of love also, being launched at a benefit matinee. But the labour was not very great, if the love was, for the play was only a very little one constructed to last about twenty minutes. However, it was daintily written, and showed considerable comedy promise; which was the case also with the author's next piece, Fifty Years Ago, a quaint little one act costume comedy which met with much success (as much as a one-act play can), and became a favourite stock curtain-raiser in New York where, I understand, it is now either revived or about to be. At the Madison Square Theatre early last year Mr. Davies was represented by a comedy called Cynthia. So a slightly wrong impression has been spread about by critics who have alluded to Mrs. Gorringe's Necklace as the author's first play.

When Mr. Haddon Chambers appeared before the curtain at the Haymarket (then under the management of Mr. Beerbohm Tree) to receive with many thanks the applause awarded to his Captain Swift his fresh and clean shaven face led his audience to the belief that he was only a few months out of his teens. Reports got about that the author of the then new Haymarket play was a mere boy, whereas, as a matter of fact Mr. Haddon Chambers was between twenty-seven and twenty-eight when he gave us that fascinating story of aromantic adventurer's career. And concerning Mr. Hubert Henry Davies the same mistakes have been made. Certainly Mr. Davies, with his fair hair and his round cleanshaven face, looks strikingly boyish, and he has the high spirits of a boy, for all his knowledge of the ways of the world. But he is not one of the curiosities of dramatic literature—not an infant phenomenon. The man who guessed his age to be a little more than twenty-seven and less than thirty would be about right.

Mr. Arthur Wing Pinero will really have to grow a spiky moustache and go in for sash-broad black bows and velvet jackets. His Second Mrs. Tanqueray was one of the features of London French season, and now I hear that Mme. Bejane, when she returns to us in October, will in all probability produce a French version of The Gay Lord Quex. It is hoped in the stageland of our country that these compliments from the French, with their attendant profits to the author, will not cause our once so English Pinero to desert altogether the style by which he made his name, and to produce only plays of a kind that will attract the French adaptors. Meanwhile, however, the part of Sophie Fulgarney, by means of which Miss Irene Vanbrugh proved to us that she was a great actress, is already being imagined in the person of Mme. Bejane with much enthusiasm by many of Mr. Pinero's admirers.

Report, authentic and otherwise, has from time to time furnished Mme. Sarah Bernhardt's castles and cottages with the very weirdest collection of things. She has had lions in her hearthrug, real ones, and not more stuffed heads with fierce, glass eyes, attached to rolled-out bodies trimmed at the edges with notched red cloth; and at one time it was said that the divine lady read new plays and studied new parts with a pet snake curled up in her lap. A marble bathroom with solid silver bath and fittings has been hers; also the skeleton of a man, which she was shrewd enough not to put in a cupboard but kept on a pedestal in her boudoir. Then there have been the baby elephants, the fine collection of pipes, the coffin (which she sat in sometimes when she felt ill or depressed), and the monkeys on the terraces. To these curiosities, which represent only a twentieth part of her rumoured collection, Mme. Bernhardt has just added an exact copy of a Chinese theatre. This modest little curio has been fixed up in a recess of her marvelous drawing-room, and with its electric lights and fine painting and inlayings, is said to have cost nearly a thousand pounds. There is evidently as much variety about Mme. Bernhardt's possessions as there is in the lost property stores of a large railway Company.

The late Rev. Francis John Mount, Vicar of Burpham, near Arundel, who recently resigned the Archdeaconry of Chichester, left property which has been valued at £94,558 12s. 4d. gross and £93,703 10s. net.

An epidemic of spotted fever which proves fatal within a day or two has broken out round Montana, U.S.A., and has been found to be caused by the bite of a woodtick. A destitute old man offered to allow himself to be bitten for the sum of £20, his object being to ensure a decent burial for himself. So far the doctors have refused his offer.

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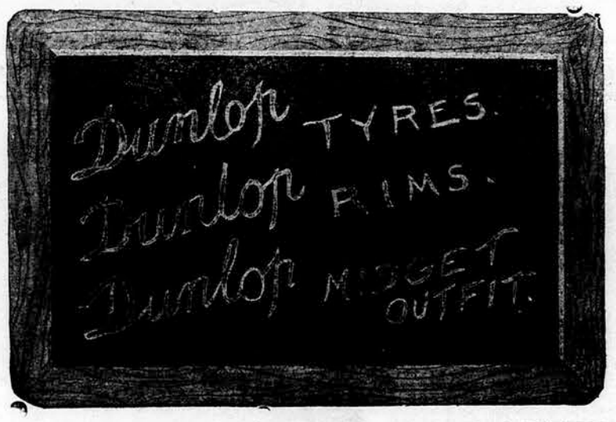

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Nickel Silver Case, Rs. 30 and	35 8
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All are *perfect Time-keepers*, they each have a clear white enamelled dial (with a seconds hand), and an extra thick crystal glass over it. Bold hands and figures. A special feature of our Watches is the hand setting mechanism by the winding nut.

We make a *larger Wrist Watch* called "THE SOWAR" *just as reliable*
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THE PREMIER JEWELLERS OF WESTERN INDIA FOR SUPERLATIVE QUALITY AND INTRINSIC VALUE.

EVERY WATCH ADJUSTED TIMED AND WARRANTED.

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STERLING SILVER Rs. 20. NICKEL OR GILT Rs. 12.

THE "DOUBLE CRYSTAL" WATCH.

This watch as the name implies has not only a glass in front, but an extra strong crystal Glass covering the movement, this secures compactability and at same time makes action of the watch visible, enabling you to ascertain at a glance whether it is performing correctly without the inconvenience of opening back, when dust and damp with their attendant evils are invariably introduced. This unique departure is, therefore, an assistant to the accurate time-keeping and durability of the watch.

Strong keyless LEVER movement nicely finished and jewelled. Compensation balance in dust and damp proof fitting cases.

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COMPLETE IN CASE
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FROM Rs. 40.

LADIES' STANDARD WATCHES.

Sterling Silver Crystal face, Rs.		40
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18ct. Gold Crystal	"	160
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Crystal Face, Demi-Hunting and Full Hunting Cases.

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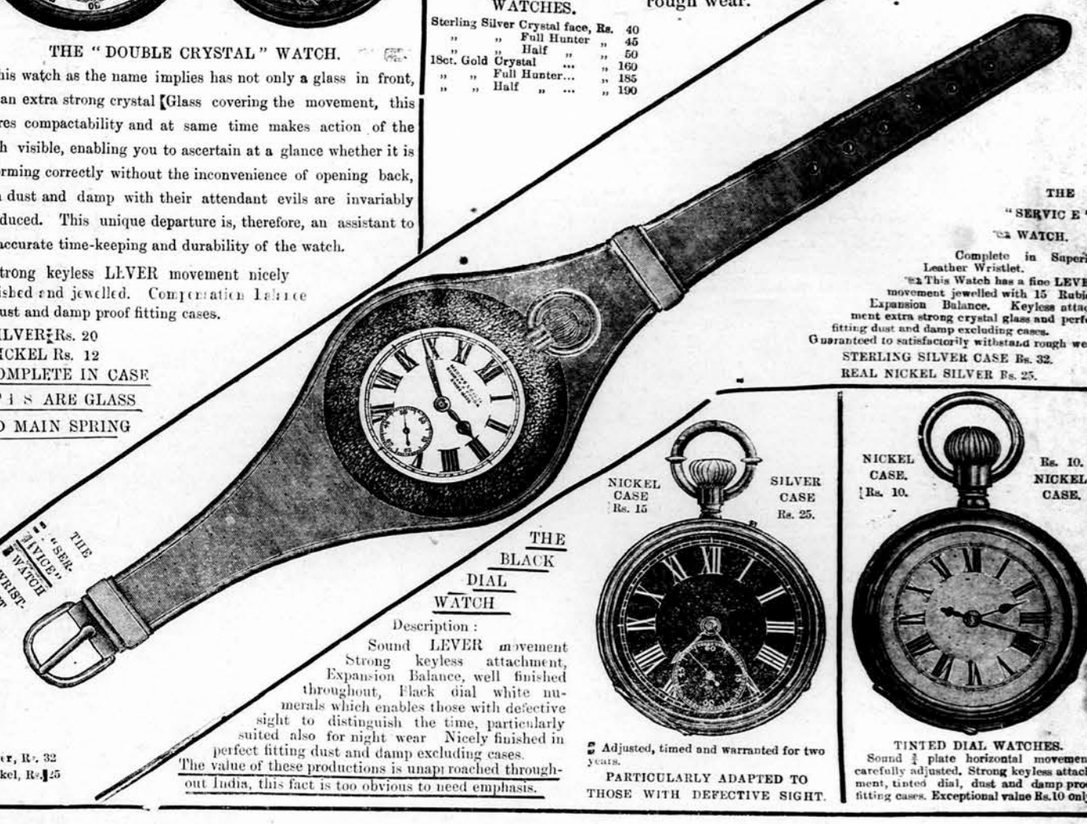

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Complete in Superior Leather Wristlet.
This Watch has a fine LEVER movement jewelled with 15 Rubies. Expansion Balance. Keyless attachment extra strong crystal glass and perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases. Guaranteed to satisfactorily withstand rough wear.
STERLING SILVER CASE Rs. 32.
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THE BLACK DIAL WATCH

Description:
Sound LEVER movement Strong keyless attachment, Expansion Balance, well finished throughout, Black dial white numerals which enables those with defective sight to distinguish the time, particularly suited also for night wear. Nicely finished in perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases.
The value of these productions is unapproached throughout India, this fact is too obvious to need emphasis.

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Adjusted, timed and warranted for two years.

PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THOSE WITH DEFECTIVE SIGHT.

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TINTED DIAL WATCHES.
Sound plate horizontal movement, carefully adjusted. Strong keyless attachment, tinted dial, dust and damp proof fitting cases. Exceptional value Rs. 10 only.

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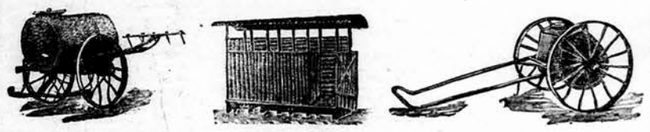

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SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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IN HALF-A-MINUTE
you can make a
PURE, BRIGHT, DELICIOUS JELLY
with boiling water, and a packet of
MOIR'S TABLE-JELLY POWDER
IN PINT PACKETS. ASSORTED FLAVOURS.

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ESTABLISHED 1878.

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UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.)

"USEFUL, INTERESTING, AND INSTRUCTIVE."

THE MERIDIAN WATCH CO.'S WATCHES.

IN every civilized country, with the present needs of life and increased business activity, a good, durable and absolutely reliable Time-keeper is an article of actual necessity. Bad or indifferent Watches, made only for show, may meet the wants of ignorant or poor people; but even amongst this class, a better article, which can be thoroughly relied on, is gradually replacing the Watch usually found in the Bazaar which has hitherto been made only to sell and then put aside after its quality as a Time-keeper has been tried and found wanting.

THE USEFULNESS OF A WATCH DOES NOT NECESSARILY DEPEND UPON ITS COST, AND TOO OFTEN THE PRICE ASKED DOES NOT REPRESENT ITS QUALITY. Therefore it must necessarily be to the advantage of purchasers generally to obtain accurate information, which will enable them easily to select a Watch of better make and most suitable for their requirements.

The manufacture of reliable and specially made Watches in Switzerland, such as those THE MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY has put before the public during the past few years, has gone through a radical change. Extensive buildings have recently been erected and an improved plant put in. With the aid of a large invested capital and "up to date" machinery of the most perfect accuracy, worked by competent Engineers and skilled workmen, the most perfect Watches have been successfully turned out. These Watches are greatly above the average and are put before buyers at prices within the reach of almost all classes. Every appliance that genius could devise and science suggest to make these Watches the most reliable and lasting has been made use of Master minds in Mechanics have given their ripest thought to the perfection of the design and improvement of the parts. Special training in Horological Technical Schools has produced those who are masters of every phase of the finest machine work, and such men we employ continuously producing the various parts of our Watches, with the result that the MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY'S Watches are as near perfection as they possibly can be. We have paid particular attention to every part of the Lever Escapement as well as the Adjusting and Timing of each article turned out, to such a degree that further improvement can scarcely be looked for, and nothing passes out of our Factory that does not come up to the Standard we claim for our products.

In addition to their general utility, all Watches should have a neat appearance and be pleasing to the eye. The taste of the better class of buyers in European countries is rapidly being acquired for Flat-shaped Watches, whilst signs are not wanting in India, that a demand exists for the same style, and this form of Watch must shortly supersede the clumsy articles so often put before the public. THE MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY'S Watches are being made in accordance with the modern taste for a flat or extra flat Watch which does not bulge unnecessarily in the pocket.

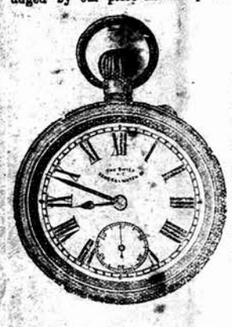
The whole Manufacture of THE MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY'S Watches is carried on under one roof, that is to say, in one Establishment, where the rough metals, the steel and brass for the movements of the solid Nickel, and the Silver and Gold for the cases are selected, tested, and prepared for use, as well as the manufacture, finishing, timing and rating of the various qualities and styles. Each Watch has to go through about 600 operations before being ready for export, most of them being of extreme delicacy. Relative cheapness can, therefore, be accounted for by the economy which results from the employment of the most skilled labour and the perfect automatic machinery and tools used in every branch, and also by the great division of the work which permits a vast quantity of the same parts being turned out cheaply as well as with the highest degree of excellence in workmanship.

The cheaper makes of MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY'S Watches are regulated on 2 positions, viz., with "pendant up" and "dial up," whilst the higher grades are examined in 4 positions variations being corrected before the Watches are allowed to pass out. The movements of this quality are fitted with Expansion and Compensating balances, Breguet hair springs and Philips curves which secure exact timing within a few seconds in the various positions in which they are tested.

Lastly, but not least, we are manufacturing for the most exacting amongst our Constituents, a very high class Watch accompanied by an Observatory Certificate, Class A, testifying by recorded notes and independent witnesses as to the real value of each of these Watches.

We take special pride in trying to perfect our manufactures, whilst experience and long residence in India has made it clear to us that another great improvement connected with the accurate time keeping of Watches for long periods in this country has been realised by us, by the use of our specially made Watch-oil, for the lubrication of their active parts. THE MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY'S Watches may generally be relied on to go for 3 to 5 years before cleaning is necessary.

We claim that no better Watches have ever been offered to the public in this country, whether judged by our price list or by all-round attractiveness than those now being sold.



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Keyless ¾ plate, lever movement, hardened balance spring, hard enamel dial, perfectly adjusted, regulated and examined.

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No. OA.—	Open Faced 11 ruby jewels...	... Rs. 12 0	Rs. 15 0
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GOUT VARALETTES

are the best remedy for, and most certain preventatives of gout, rheumatic gout, suppressed gout, renal calculi of uric acid, irritable bladder caused by acid urine, acidity, heartburn, and intestinal and liver disorders. They not only prevent the outward manifestation of the disease, but cure by going direct to the seat of the mischief and removing the exciting cause. They dissolve uric acid in all forms, hence their power.

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are not ordinary Effervescent Citrate of Lithia Tablets, but a special combination of Lithia Salts made only by us, and far more effective than any other preparation for the cure of Gouty Affections.

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are therefore recommended on the grounds of convenience, portability, pleasantness and efficacy. Take care, however, that the label bears the name of ALFRED BISHOP, inventor of all effervescent preparations, and accept no imitations or substitutes however plausibly recommended.

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The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

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Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

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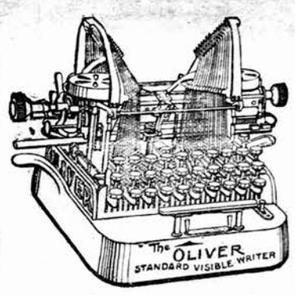

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Is absolutely the Purest and Best Beverage. It Purifies the Blood.

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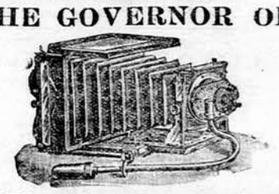
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.



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Suffered Forty Years, and Nigh to Death.

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